

# THE ARCHITECT

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# THE ARCHITECT

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MARCH, 1916

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COURT IN ITALIAN BUILDING  
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO  
MARCELLO PIANCENTINI, ARCHITECT, ROME, ITALY

# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH, 1916

NO. 3

## Institute Wants Preservation of Art Plan.

Secretary Fenner writes letter of protest to San Francisco Chapter, against government power building site at Washington.

### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The Octagon, Washington, D. C.,  
February 12th, 1916.

DEAR MR. FAVILLE.

As you doubtless know, the Institute has undertaken to arouse public sentiment in opposition to the proposal to locate a new central heat, light and power plant in the City of Washington, on a site which will very seriously interfere with the future development of the Mall System, the water front improvements and the new Potomac Park. By an act of Congress, approved June 23, 1913, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to erect a building on ground owned by the Government, located on Water Street between 13th and 14th Streets, N. W., for the purpose of supplying heat, light and power to certain designated Government buildings, including the Treasury Department, the White House and other existing and contemplated buildings in that section of the city. Plans were prepared in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and in December, 1915, a contract was awarded to the J. M. Cornell Company, of New York, for the erection of the building. Through what was doubtless an oversight in the Treasury Department, the plans were not submitted to the Art Commission until some time after the award of the contract. The Commission, after a thorough study, submitted an adverse report, but inasmuch as its veto is not mandatory, it appears to be the intention of the Department with the authority of Congress, to proceed with the erection of the building.

The Institute first learned of the matter on Tuesday, February 1, and immediately requested the Presidents of all Chapters to file formal protests with the Chairman of the House and Senate Conference Committees, which had under consideration an amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill, introduced by Senator Newlands, and calling for a reconsideration by the Art Commission and the President of the United States. The responses from the Chapters were such as to leave no doubt of the vital interest which the Institute feels in the preservation of the great plan for the future development of Washington. Papers in New York, Boston and other cities also voiced their protests in their editorial columns. The Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of New York also filed vigorous protests. President Mauran spent Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 7, 8 and 9, in Washington, and I was with him on the first two days. We called upon the President, by whom we were most cordially received, and who listened with great interest to what we had to say. It proved to be a matter which had not previously come to his attention, and he expressed deep concern. We called upon Senator Martin, Chairman of the Senate Conference Committee, and were accompanied in our call by five of the most distinguished engineers in the United States representing the American Institute of Consulting Engineers. We lodged a most vigorous protest with him, and were supported in our protest by the engineers, based not only on aesthetic grounds, but on engineering grounds as well. We thought we detected in Senator Martin's attitude a willingness to give due consideration to the principle for which we were contending, but an almost insurmountable difficulty in the fact that the contract had already been awarded. We also called upon Mr. Fitzgerald, the Chair-

man of the House Conference Committee, and two of his colleagues, and found them deeply resentful over the campaign which the Institute was conducting, entirely satisfied that the choice was a wise one and unwilling to consider a moment's delay for further consideration.

The plant, according to the drawings submitted to the Art Commission, will contain four stacks, each 16 feet in diameter and approximately 195 feet above water level. From a personal examination of the site we were able to state that a considerable portion of the stacks will be cut off from view from the White House by the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but that they will be in full sight from the Capitol, from the Lincoln Memorial, from the grounds between the Lincoln and Washington Monuments and from East Potomac Park. This is an island park, the improvement of which is under way, and which is destined to become one of the most beautiful island parks in the world. The plant will be located directly across a narrow arm of the Potomac River, and will be the most conspicuous object in view from the park. It is not far distant from the Washington Monument. It is located directly at the Washington end of the railway bridge over which all trains approach Washington from the south, and it is, of course, in full view from Arlington and the Virginia shore.

It is extremely difficult to make people realize how great a blot on the landscape this is bound to be in the future, for at present it is in a district filled with a poor class of buildings, and to one with no vision it would seem that the site chosen is a good one. The Treasury Department has issued statements which impugn the motives of those who are opposing the site and convey the impression that they are mere cat's paws for the Potomac Light and Power Company, a company which, I believe, is now supplying some of the Government buildings. On Wednesday last a resolution was introduced in the House by Congressman Crosser, of Cleveland, for a Congressional investigation of the efforts which are being made "for motives and reasons not fully disclosed to prevent the construction of said plant." Personally, I rather welcome this move, for I do not believe that the people of the country will support Congress in its effort to browbeat persons who, from disinterested motives as good citizens, undertake to prevent what they believe highly detrimental to the National Capital, but such an investigation would be calculated to befog the real issue, filling the public mind with charges and counter-charges, while in the meantime the work on the plant goes forward. A suggestion has been made that the Capitol power plant could be enlarged to do the required work, and at a cost much less than that of the proposed plant. We do not pretend to say whether or not this is a feasible scheme, but what we do say is this—that it and all other possible schemes should be thoroughly considered. We have tried to make it clear that we are not opposing the erection of a central plant, but that our opposition is directed solely against the site chosen. It is of the utmost importance that this situation should be given the widest possible publicity, that we should endeavor to secure the support of the newspapers and to enlist art societies, civic and mercantile associations and all other bodies of citizens who take an interest in the future of the Nation's Capitol, and it is of the very essence of the present situation.

Continued on Page 151



# General Conditions of the Contract.

BY FRANCIS W. GRANT \*

Being the first of a series of articles discussing the code adopted by the American Institute of Architects. While many of our readers may not share the belief of Mr. Grant, we believe a general discussion of the subject will prove of interest to architects.

THE model code of general conditions forming a part of the "Uniform Documents" promulgated by the American Institute of Architects, under date of April 1, 1915, is but the latest of a series of attempts on the part of the Institute to devise some sort of contract provisions that would be worthy of adoption by the entire profession as a standard. The American Institute of Architects, without a question, represents the cream of the profession. The total membership, however, of the Institute is to the profession, as a whole, in the United States as one is to eleven. This fact alone would tend to mitigate the offence, if I should be declared presumptuous in criticising this so-called model set of general conditions, I do criticise the work as a whole, believing it to be poorly adapted to its purpose and in support of that view will proceed to comment on its provisions seriatim.

Its title, "The General Conditions of the Contract," is correct, but only so in theory. Consistency will demand, after having adopted this title, that the structural conditions be called "structural conditions of the contract"; the drawings should be labeled "drawings of the contract," and the proposal and acceptance forms should have the additional words "of the contract" tacked on.

The general conditions should be inclusive of all conditions that are general. If this be conceded it will have to be also conceded that the Institute's code of general conditions should include such clauses as "liquidated damages," "bond" and "certified check," these having general application to all bidders and not being capable of variation at the pleasure of the bidders. The Institute's code places these clauses in the bid blank, thus making them utterances of the bidder, which is contrary to the facts of the case.

Apparently without seeking thereby to secure brevity, the code of the Institute is loaded with cross references whereby it becomes necessary, in order to fully understand what one paragraph means, to read one or more of the other paragraphs or parts of them. This may be all right in text books as tending to make the student work his way as it were, but it is not the right way to write specifications or any other law.

Article I, consisting of ten lettered divisions, is partly good and partly not good. Considered separately, these may be considered as follows:

(a) The contract document consists of the agreement, the general conditions of the contract, the drawings and specifications. These form the contract.

The specification is no proper place to enumerate what several instruments combine to form the contract for the reason that that is never known at the time the specifications are written. The Institute's code names for instruments only; the agreement (properly called the contract), the general conditions of the contract (an instrument heretofore unknown but created by amputation from the specifications), the drawings and the specifications. These do not by any means constitute the entire contract in all cases or in many cases. A contract failing to have incorporated therein the printed advertisement for bids, the bid itself, the acceptance of it and all letters or bulletins issued by the architect to bidders prior to the opening of bids, for the purpose of amplifying or explaining the drawings or specifications is dangerously deficient.

(b) The owner, the contractor and the architect are those named as such in the agreement. They are treated throughout the contract documents as if each were of the singular number and masculine gender.

The first sentence of this division is wholly superfluous, and the second sentence could be better expressed if the first was eliminated.

(c) The contractor shall, as in Article 43, be responsible to the owner for the acts and omissions of his subcontractors and of all persons directly or indirectly employed by him or them in connection with the work.

Any contractor who does not know what this division states to be the case, knows very little else, and if not being the function of the specifications to teach elementary law this is a superfluity and should be omitted.

(d) The term subcontractor includes only those having a direct contract with the contractor and it includes one who furnishes material even though he does no work.

It is of no consequence to either of the immediate parties to the contract what the subrelations of the others are, as a wise architect will not, under any circumstances, recognize or direct the subcontractor as a party in interest, he need not in his specifications delve into fine points of distinction as to the definition of who shall be called subcontractors.

(e) The term "person" or "anyone" as employed herein shall be taken to include a firm or corporation.

The words "person" or "anyone" might under some circumstances need definition, but in these particular documents they do not. "Anyone" appears not at all and the only place except one that the word "person" is used this definition does not fit and in that one place, though it does fit, the addition of three words would clear up all doubt as to its full meaning.

(f) Written notice shall be deemed to have been duly served if delivered in person



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## THE ARCHITECT

to the individual or to a member of the firm or to an officer of the corporation for whom it is intended, or if delivered at or mailed to the last business address known to him who gives the notice.

The definition of what constitutes legal service of papers, especially when such definition does not contemplate a departure from the established law of the land is not a proper function of the specifications, no more than would be a statement to the effect that a signature to the contract procured under duress would be invalid or any other such point of law of general knowledge.

(g) The term "work" of the contractor or subcontractor includes labor or materials or both.

Specifications should not be so written that the word "work" when used will not be self-explanatory. If the word is used in the sense meaning work and material, it will be so construed and this issue has been proved in court (see 82 Atlantic 452).

(h) When the words "approved," "satisfactory," "equal to," "proper," "as directed," etc., are used, approval, etc., by the architect is understood.

To use the words "approved," "satisfactory," "proper," "as directed," etc., without at the same time distinctly stating that they imply discretionary power on the part of the architect alone is poor specification writing.

To omit mention of the architect and expect that important point to be made clear by cross reference to a blanket clause like this, under a misleading title in the general conditions, is equally poor specification writing. As to the term "or equal," it deserves more extended treatment than is here given it and is a proper subject for the general conditions when fully covered.

(j) All time limits stated in the contract documents are of the essence of the contract.

It is of course important that time be made of the essence of the contract, but why not do so under appropriate caption

as "time for completion" where it cannot possibly be overlooked?

(k) The law of the place of building shall govern the construction of this contract.

That the law of the place of building governs and not the law of Timbuctoo or Trinidad is so obviously true that the incorporation of a statement of that fact in the specifications should subject the writer to ridicule.

\*Author of "Specification Writing for Architects".

## INSTITUTE WANTS PRESERVATION OF ART PLAN.

Continued from Page 149

You will perhaps recall that while Thomas Jefferson was Ambassador in Paris he was called upon to procure plans for the State Capitol building at Richmond. Before his plans were finished, he learned that the building had been started in accordance with other plans. He then wrote a series of protesting letters to influential public men in Virginia, begging them to see that the work was stopped, even if there should be loss of time, which he said should not be weighed against the comfort of laying out the public money for something honorable, the satisfaction of seeing an object and proof of national good taste, and the regret and mortification of erecting a monument to our barbarism which will be loaded with execrations as long as it shall endure.

The present case is precisely similar. Let us do our utmost to support those on Congress who have a similar breadth of vision.

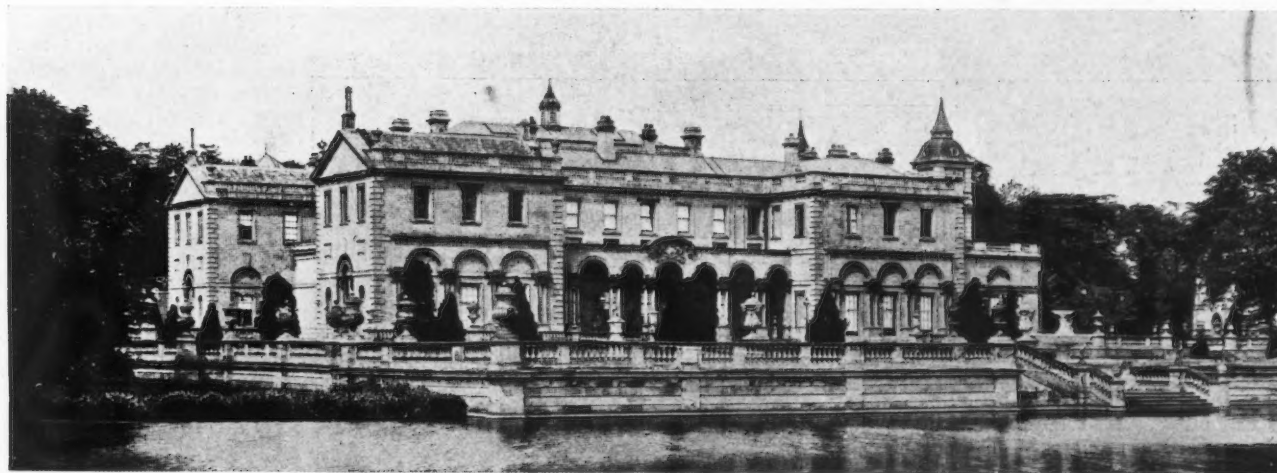
Yours very truly,

(Signed) BURT L. FENNER,

Secretary, A. I. A.

MR. W. B. FAVILLE,

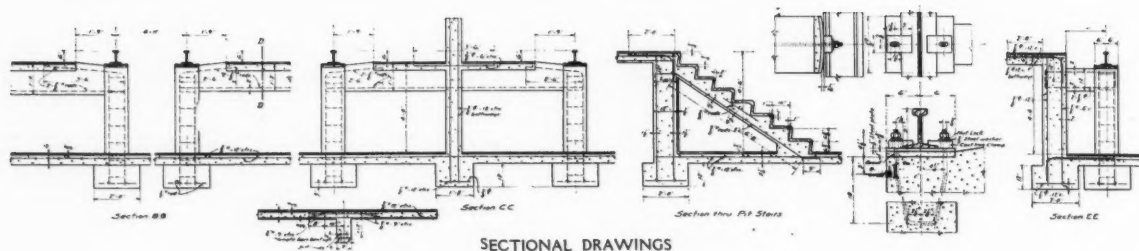
President, San Francisco Chapter A. I. A.



CLUMBER MANORIAL HOUSE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND



## THE ARCHITECT



# San Francisco's Municipal Car House.

BY REUBEN J. WOOD -- Assistant Engineer, City Engineer's Office.

PERHAPS there is no one factor which is more indicative of the growth and success of San Francisco's Municipal Railway System than the various additions that have been added to the Geary Street Car House. It was in the summer of 1911 that the city made its initial bow into the field of Municipal ownership by constructing the Geary Street road, and at that time a car house was erected on Geary Street at Presidio Avenue. This building covered but a portion of the property purchased, and was capable of housing 64 cars, a repair shop, sub-station and the operating departments, all of which greatly exceeded the then existing needs of the system.

When the city decided to increase the transportation facilities to the Exposition by constructing the Van Ness Avenue and the Chestnut Street lines, 125 new cars were purchased. From an operative standpoint the present car house still occupied a central position, and a two-story addition was constructed on the remainder of the property previously acquired. This extension has a storage capacity of 70 cars, the remainder being housed in a second car house erected at Seventeenth and Hampshire Streets. As a direct result of the vast volume of traffic handled, the executive departments naturally increased in a direct proportion, and the existing offices became highly inadequate. In order to meet these needs, a second story was added to the Geary Street frontage, where the columns of the original structure had been designed to support the possible addition. This section was completed on January 1, 1916.

The Geary Street Car House, as it now stands, covers a lot 275 by 343 feet; is capable of housing one hundred and thirty-four 47-ft. cars, all of the maintenance and executive departments, and excluding the real estate, represents an investment of \$435,000. It is hoped that the accompanying plans will give a clear idea of the general layout of the structure, as well as the needs of such a system from a maintenance standpoint.

### GENERAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

The Municipal car house was constructed of reinforced concrete thruout, and when considered in its entirety is an absolutely fireproof unit. This type of building is imperative since the city carries its own fire insurance, and when we consider that each car cost \$7,000, the magnitude of this responsibility can be fully realized.

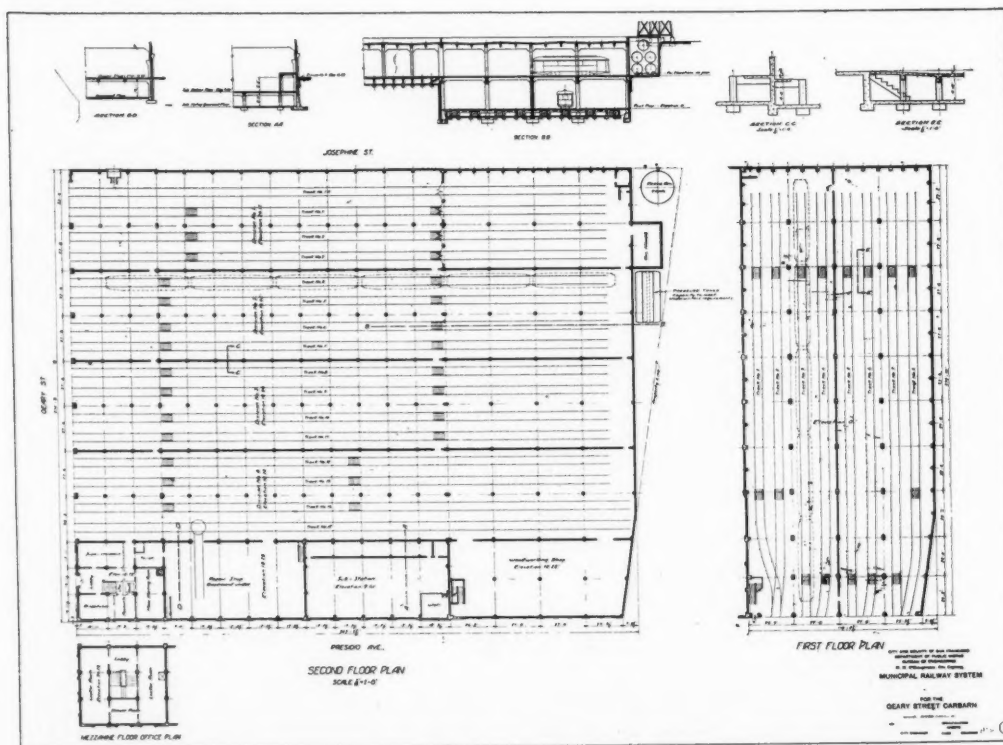
The sixteen tracks on the upper floor and the eight on the lower are divided into four track bays by means of eight-inch concrete partition walls, all connecting openings in these walls being protected with automatically closing underwriters' fire doors. All bays are closed by exterior concrete walls at the rear and Kinnear corrugated iron rolling doors on the street frontages. The roof is constructed of transverse concrete beams and a 3½-inch slab which is waterproofed with a five-ply tar and gravel roofing. In order to provide proper drainage toward the downspouts, the various concrete slabs were warped in four directions, thus eliminating the expense and dead weight of the cinder or brick fill which is usually added on flat slabs to form the proper grades. This method

might not result in any material saving on small work, but a building of this size naturally means an economic repetition.

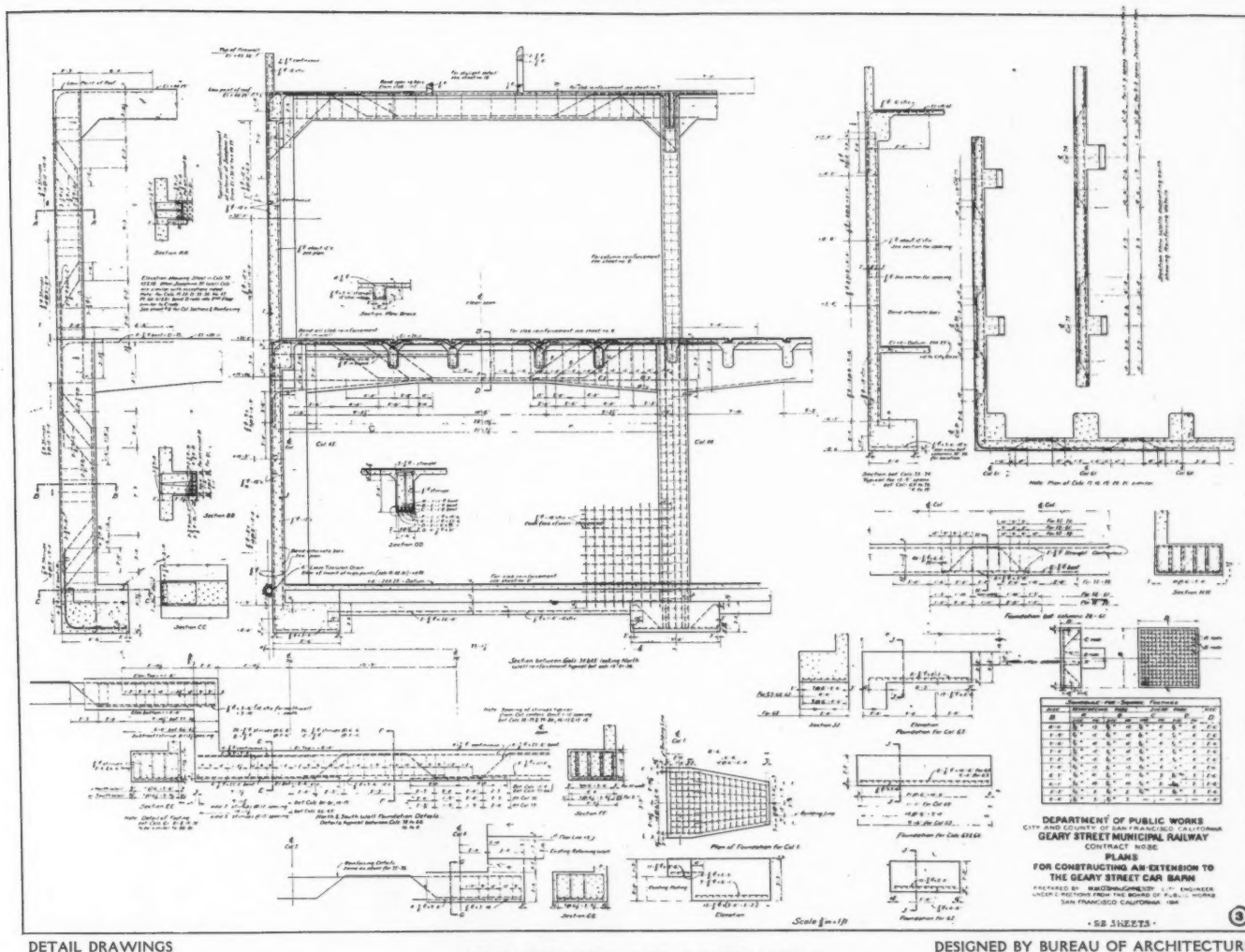
In order to secure natural light as well as ventilation, a concrete monitor, 7'-0" wide, was run continuously over each pair of tracks. Each monitor has a skylight roof glazed with wire glass, and one side is formed of continuous louvers constructed of No. 24 gauge galvanized iron.

### TWO-STORY ADDITION

The grades of Geary Street and Presidio Avenue were such as to permit of the construction of this two-story addition, the first floor fronting on Presidio Avenue and the second being on the same level, and in reality but an extension of the original Geary Street floor. The retaining wall at the rear of this extension was one of the most interesting features of the design. It is 40 feet in height, and was figured to







DETAIL DRAWINGS

MUNICIPAL CAR HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO

DESIGNED BY BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE

withstand a fluid pressure of 30 pounds per square foot. A 12-inch vertical concrete slab carries the loads to vertical beams which are spaced 13' 6" on centers, the roof, second and first floors forming the supports. The unit stresses used thruout the design were as follows:

Steel .....	15,000 lbs. per sq. in.
Concrete in compression..	650 " " " "
Concrete in shear.....	40 " " " "

This type of building can be constructed for approximately 11½ cents per cu. ft., which in this case means a cost of about \$2,000 per car stored.

#### OFFICE PORTION

The office portion, which has just been completed, is 225 by 54 feet, and in conjunction with the original offices, houses the executive departments of the road, such as superintendent, bookkeeping department, claim agent, attorney, and many others. In order to make this portion of the building a flexible investment, the flat slab roof is supported by 54 ft. concrete beams, spaced 13' 6" on centers. These beams are 18 inches wide, 4' 9" in depth, and are reinforced with 15 one-inch square twisted rods. All partitions were constructed of metal lath and plaster, and if, at some future date, it becomes advisable to move the offices to some other location, this floor can be made into a gymnasium or assembly hall.

Whenever one considers a concrete building from an esthetic standpoint, the question of a proper exterior finish demands deep deliberation. Plaster finishes, as applied in the past, not only peel off, but are mottled and present a cold appearance—they lack the organic. The city has successfully solved this problem by applying one heavy coat of cement plaster by means of a cement gun, and trowelling the same to a smooth finish. Then as a substitute for the second coat of

plaster, the walls are painted with two coats of some approved concrete paint. "Concreto" cement coating, which is manufactured by the Muralo Company, was used on this building.

#### TRACK CONSTRUCTION

The accompanying plans and sections clearly illustrate the extent and type of pit construction used. The approximate weight of a car is 27 tons, and by spacing the supporting concrete posts 6' 0" on centers, it was found that a 7" 80-lb rail would sustain this load. The steel cap plate on each post was curved, in order to eliminate any spalling of the concrete, due to the deflection of the rail. The pits were drained by warping the concrete slabs toward various floor drains. The rails on the second floor of the addition were securely grouted into the supporting concrete beams. In order to prevent any possible moving of the cars, these rails were laid absolutely level, and as a result, the drainage of this section demanded special attention. The problem was solved by constructing a small gutter on the inside of each rail. The floors between rails were given a slope of one-quarter of an inch per foot toward these gutters which in turn were sloped 2" between high and low points.

#### GENERAL

A 50,000-gallon wooden tank has been erected at the rear of the car house, and the City contemplates installing a complete sprinkler system at an early date. This system will include both aisle and roof sprinklers.

This building contains a complete repair shop, wood working room and paint shop, all of which are well equipped to care for the repair and upkeep of the city's cars.

The two additions to the Geary Street car house were designed by the writer, under the direct supervision of M. M. O'Shaughnessy, City Engineer.

# Bernard R. Maybeck.

BY A. B. WASTELL

AS the signal was given for final curtain at the Exposition, San Francisco was gladdened by the encouragement that the Palace of Fine Arts was to remain an enduring reality of Bernard R. Maybeck's life's dream.

Although a structure of classic-romantic design, the modernity of its wooded surroundings and the placidity of its fronted lagoon, creates an atmosphere that makes a strong appeal on all classes of people, whether of high or low estate, and bespeaks the versatility and cosmopolitan character of its designer, who in marked degree, lives in and feels the spiritual significance of his ideas and sentiments before creating the form in which he embodies them.

Maybeck says: "Both music and architecture are simply vehicles for the expression of different phases of our human experience." "The keynote of the Fine Arts Palace," he states, "is sadness modified by the soothing influence of beauty." In short, "sad content."

However it may be termed, it has proven a joy to thousands of visitors, and has been the motif for unnumbered photographs, stories and rhymes as evidenced during the past holiday season by throngs of happily satisfied purveyors and purchasers of fine arts remembrances. These bear myriad names of photographers, colorists and rhymsters, but seldom reference to the creator. Feeling some degree of interest, as to how this rampant commercialism of his art affected the ethical ideas of the designer, an interview brought out, not the scorn of such "prostitution of art," as for effect would be the proper "stage business," but instead, a genial appreciation of the apparent joy the scattering abroad of these reproductions "of all sorts" had given the Christmas shoppers. This incident gives an interesting insight into Maybeck's homely, unassuming character, with its entire absence of pose and also illustrates his disregard of self-effacement or partial eclipse.

In fact, his philosophy of life eliminates fret and worry. In fact, his philosophy of life eliminates fret and worry, through careful consideration of "what ye shall eat and what ye shall drink." He is a winsome, neighborly man, loved by family, employees, clients and friends. He is possessed of a whimsical practicality and tact that draws on a great fund of knowledge and experience, gained at home and abroad, which carries conviction in argument and ordinarily gets him what he wants. Harking back to the conditions of tight money, shaky confidence and war scare, under which the Exposition authorities labored during the construction period, we remember how estimates had to be pruned and appropriations reduced. Arguments and demands for lessened expenditures on the Fine Arts Palace were leveled at Maybeck, in broadsides, by the Works Department, but undismayed, Maybeck met the onslaught with the faith that conquers. The shrubbery and trees, the hedges of green and all the other adjuncts of his scheme must not be curtailed as proposed. He urged that the value of a few thousand dollars should not be compared with the resultant loss to the ensemble of this wonderful dreamy romantic thing he visualized, while the others could only see insurmountable financial difficulty.

Patiently but persistently he strove on, listening to suggestions reasonably and sympathetically, compromising in little things, and finally he won his heart's desire.

Entirely aside, however, from stately memorial of Maybeck's art, one has but to visit the hillsides of his home city, Berkeley, to find more practical evidence of his genius as displayed in many charming homes and studios, nestling amid appropriate garniture of shrubs and trees. Berkeley has distinction, as the field for the past twenty-five years, for his fanciful creations of charming homes.

The simplicity of Maybeck's designs is a constant rebuke to the use of "gingerbread decorations," and furthermore, he seems to impart a sense of livableness and homyness to his work. Then, too, not satisfied to leave the completed structure, he lends added touch in choice of color scheme for draperies and furniture, in harmony with the tone of the interior finish. Frequently, the departure from the conventional astounds at first glance, but the charm of his originality fascinates and grows into lasting admiration. If questioned as to the whys and wherefores, there is always a reason,

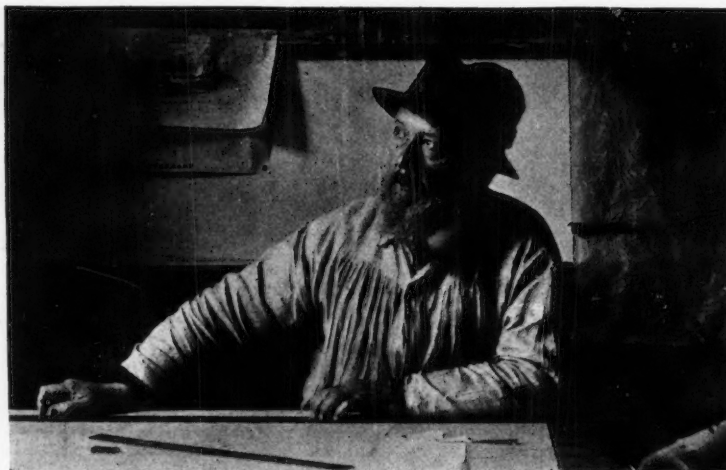
and his explanations are satisfying. Aside from his experience in the University of California, he is a natural teacher, and in dealing with one of receptive mind, he always seems glad to take time to furnish information desired.

Maybeck has a really great joy in living, possesses a keen sense of humor, loves to participate in the neighborhood dances and entertainments of his favorite Hillside Club, and never indulges in "high-brow talk" in general conversation.

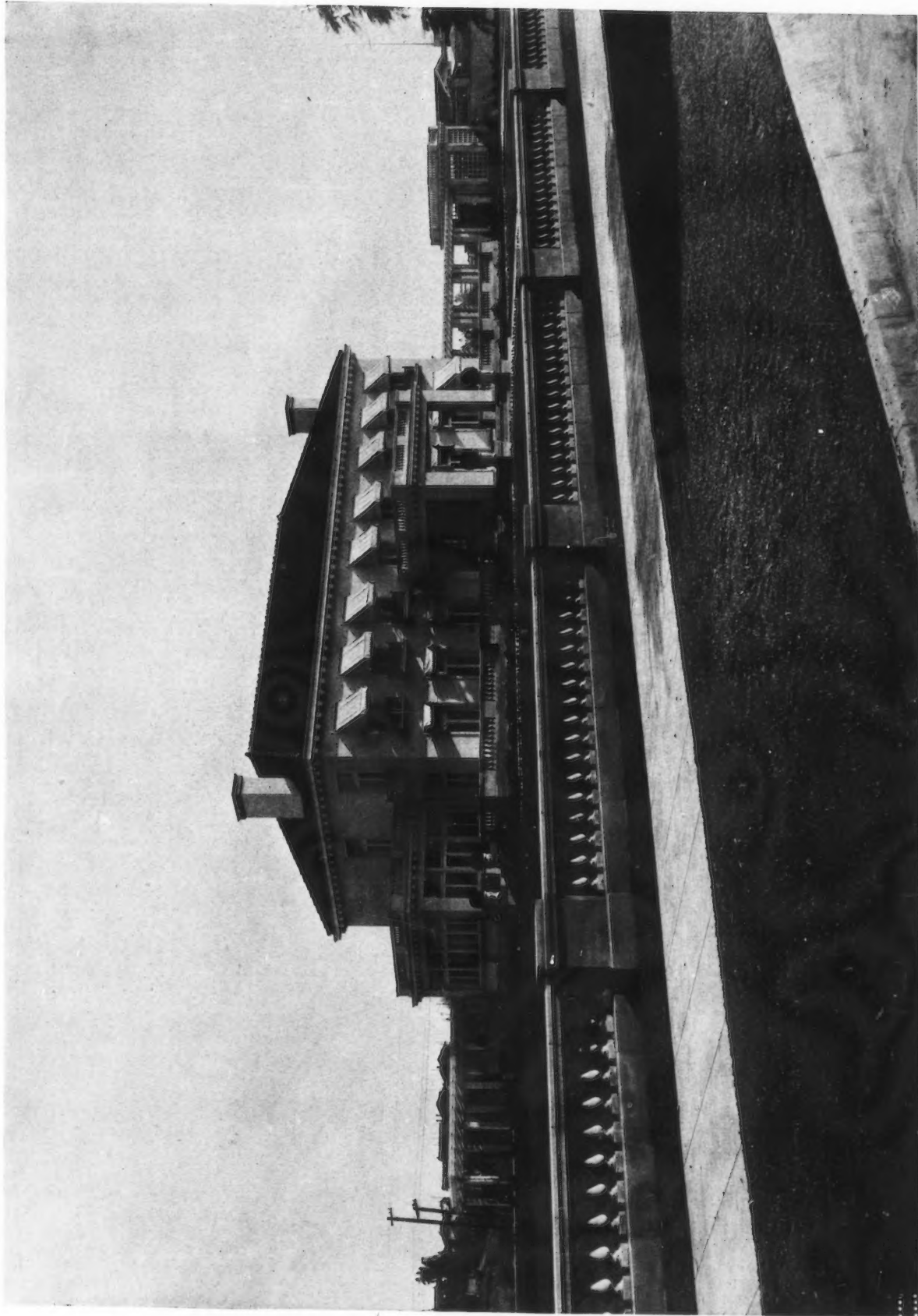
Although rejoicing in opportunity to design in stone, and accomplish the big things in between

times, he utilizes wood in a variety of ways, preferably in the natural, and is, in this vicinity, the Apostle of Wood. Only recently he said when agreeing to advise in relation to housing plans for rural settlements, "I love to design little houses of few rooms—will make them all different, and give to each the naturalness and charm that make a real home."

He recently naively exemplified the fact that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." A client took him to task for what he considered the extreme colors used in stenciling the roof of a gothic interior, protesting that the colors clashed. "Why," he said, "it looks as though you had transplanted a Chinese Pagoda in here." With his courtly manner unruffled, and with customary gracious smile, Maybeck blandly replied: "You have hit it just right. I like to work with you on account of your appreciation of things different from what we Occidentals consider customary. Who are the oldest workers in wood? Who know best how to bring out the latent tones in wood by use of color effects? Why, the Koreans, the Japanese, the Chinese, and that is why we have transplanted the colors of the Pagoda. See how the wood finish that seemed flat and unpromising before, now glows and shows unsuspected color tone." The convert thereupon testified, "It is even so."



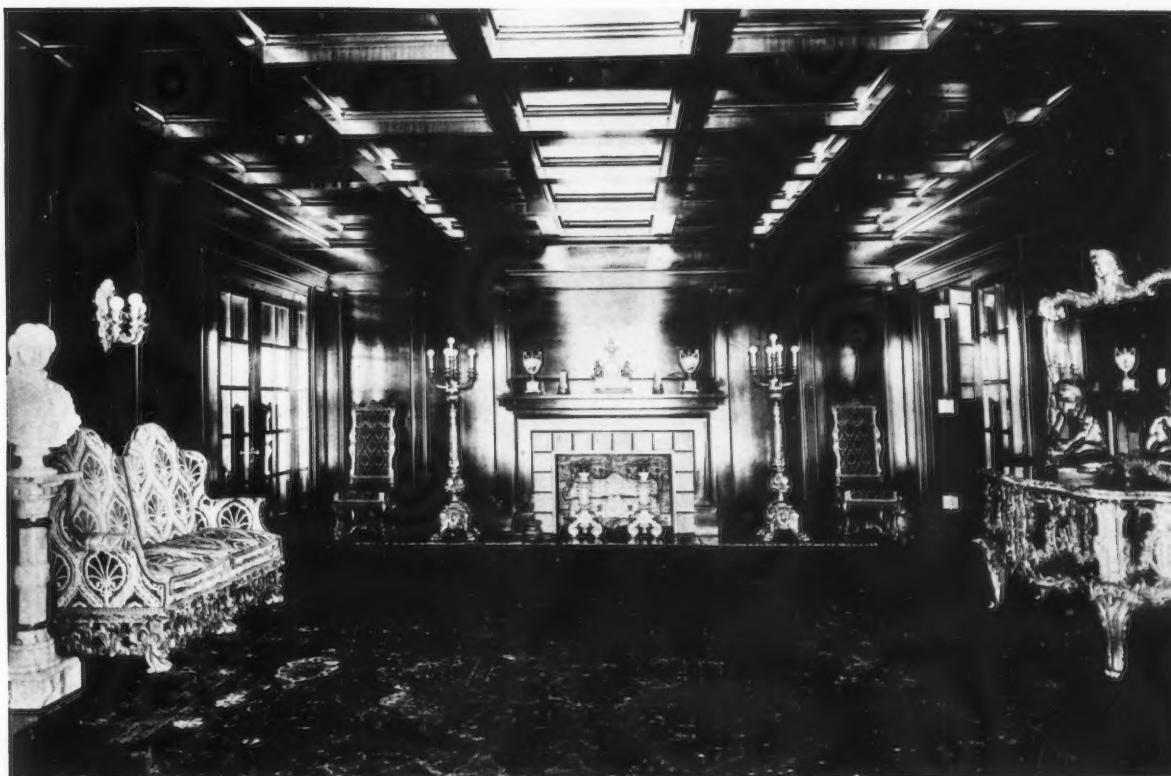
BERNARD R. MAYBECK -- "By his work ye shall know him."



HOUSE OF C. M. SPITZER, LOS ANGELES  
HUNT & BURNS, ARCHITECTS



11



LIVING ROOM

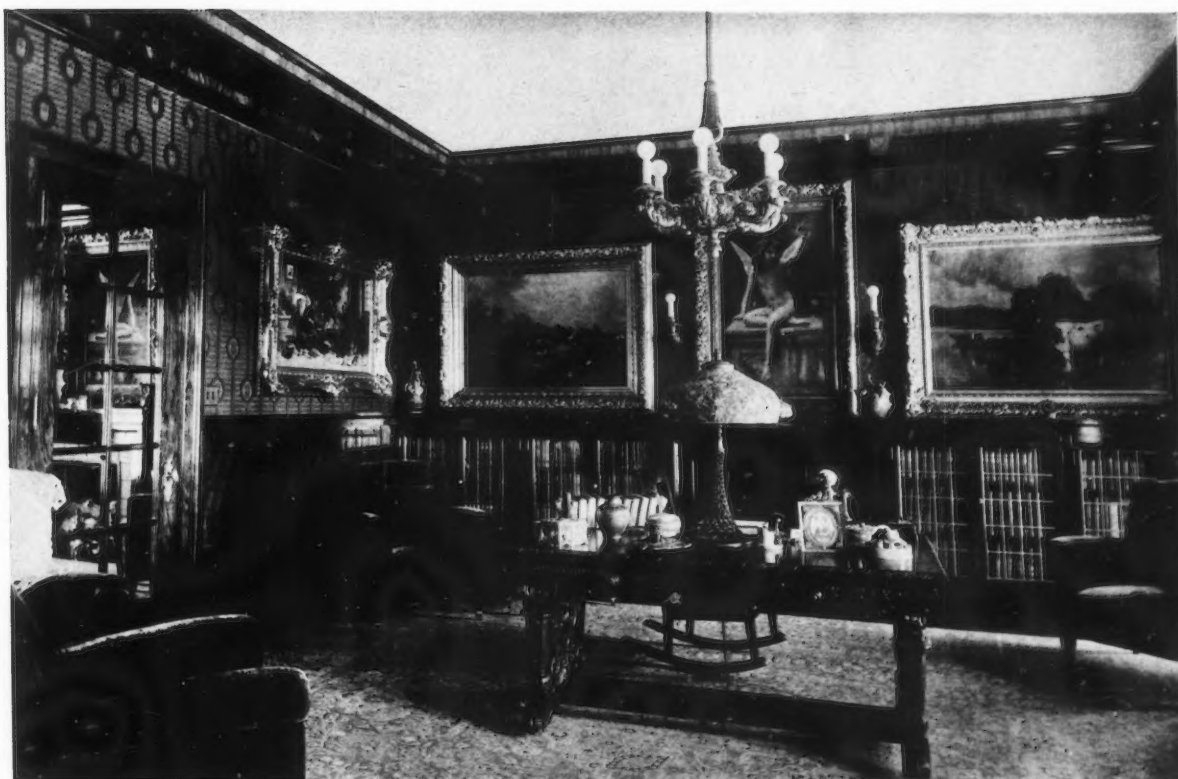


LIBRARY

HOUSE OF C. M. SPITZER, LOS ANGELES  
HUNT & BURNS, ARCHITECTS

100





LIBRARY



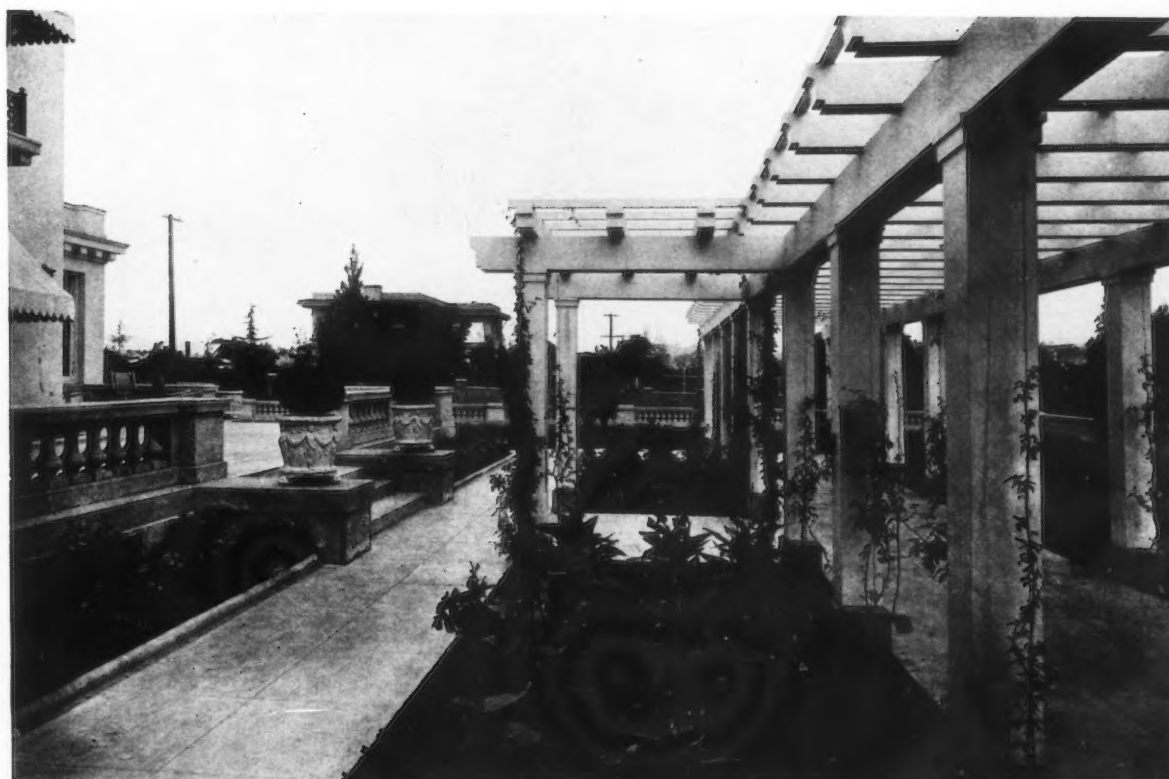
DINING ROOM

HOUSE OF C. M. SPITZER, LOS ANGELES  
HUNT & BURNS, ARCHITECTS

12



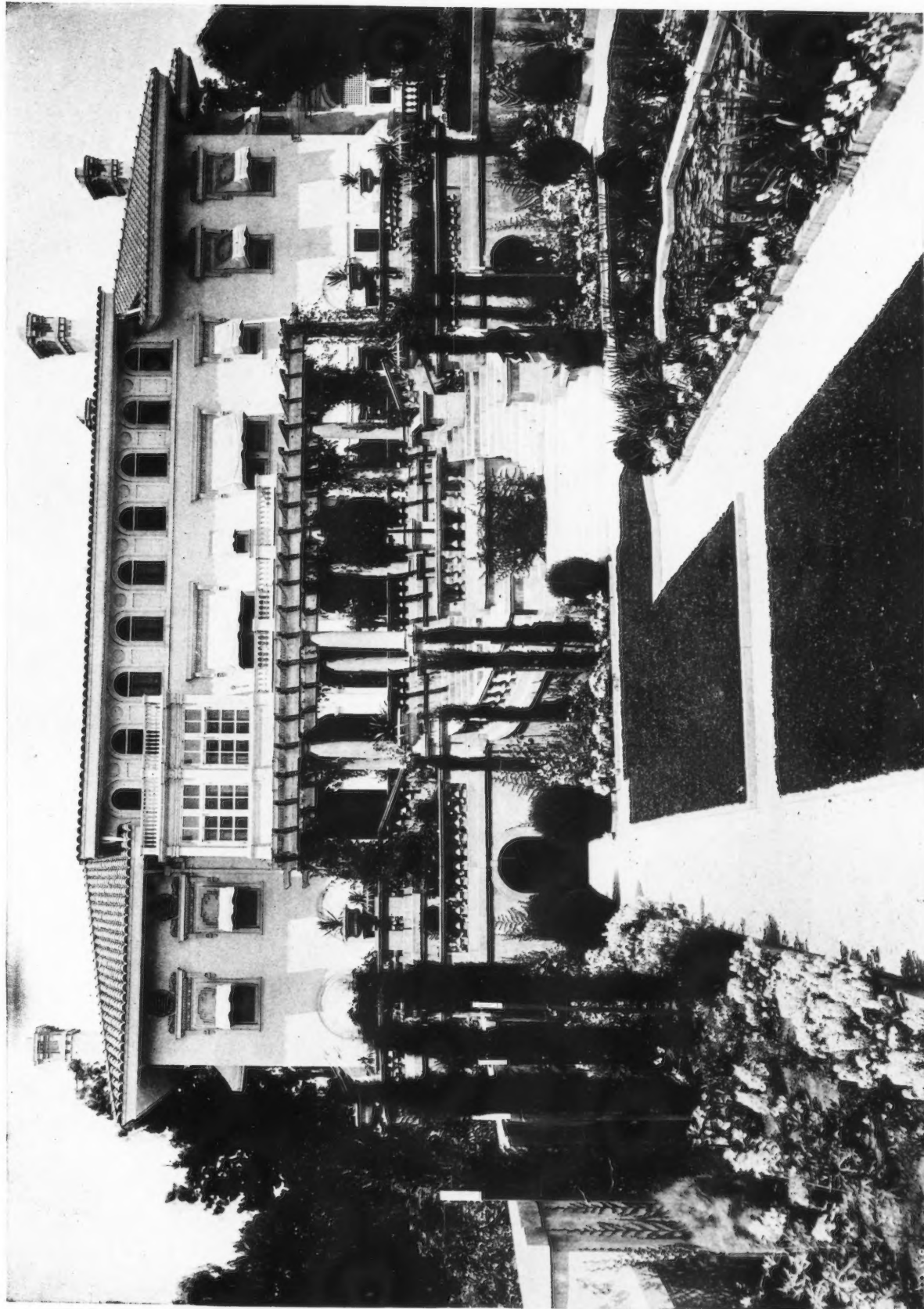
DRAWING ROOM



UPPER TERRACE & PERGOLA  
HOUSE OF C. M. SPITZER, LOS ANGELES  
HUNT & BURNS, ARCHITECTS



100



HOUSE OF DAN MURPHY, LOS ANGELES  
HUDSON & MUNSELL, ARCHITECTS

20



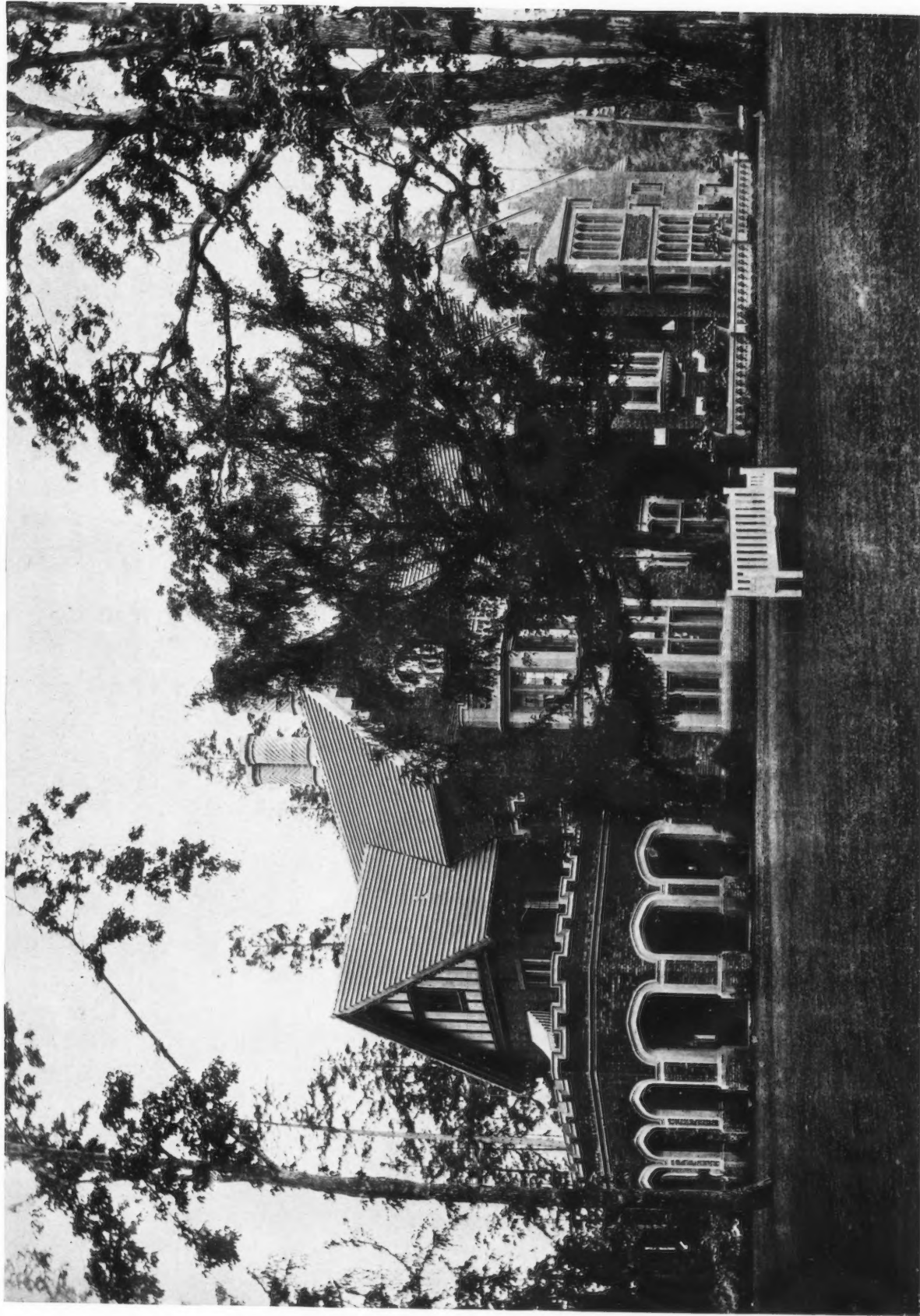


DETAIL



COURT AND FOUNTAIN  
HOUSE OF DAN MURPHY, LOS ANGELES  
HUDSON & MUNSELL, ARCHITECTS

100



THORNEWOOD, COUNTRY HOME OF CHESTER THORNE, TACOMA  
CUTLER & MALMGREN, ARCHITECTS, SPOKANE



111



VIEW FROM GARDENS

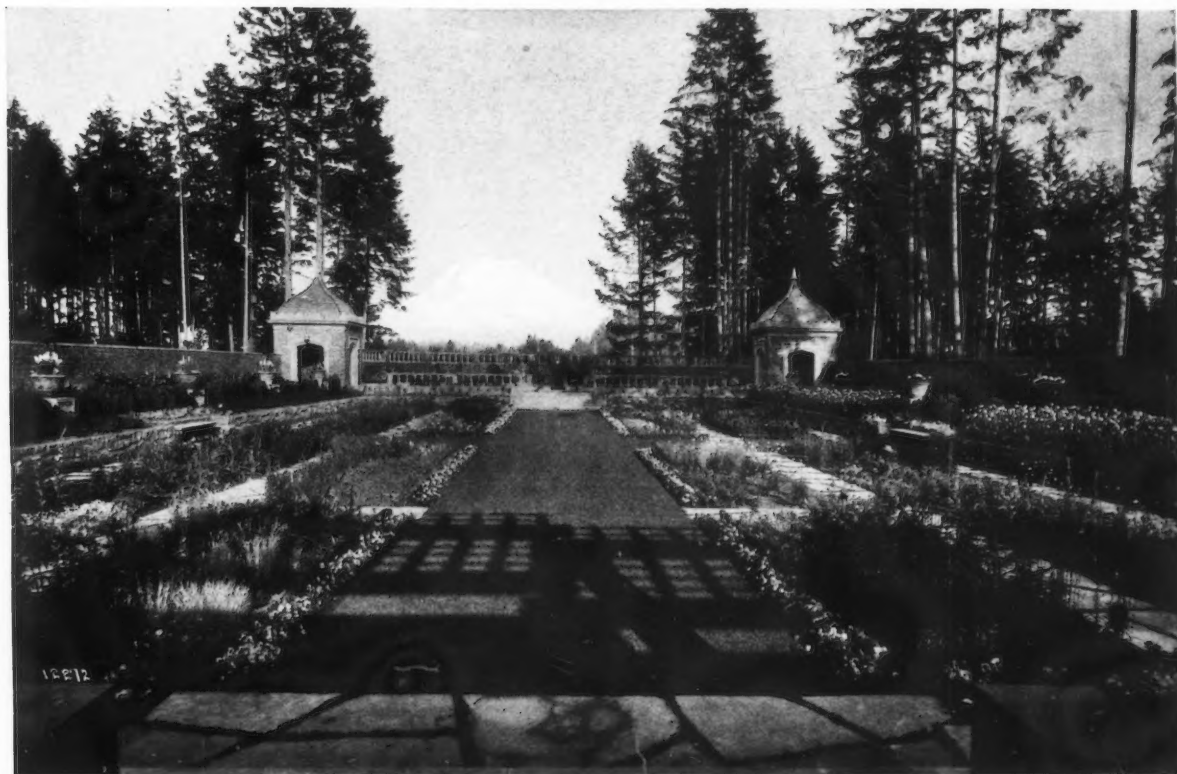


VIEW FROM WOODED PARK

THORNEWOOD, COUNTRY HOME OF CHESTER THORNE, TACOMA  
CUTTER & MALMGREN, ARCHITECTS, SPOKANE



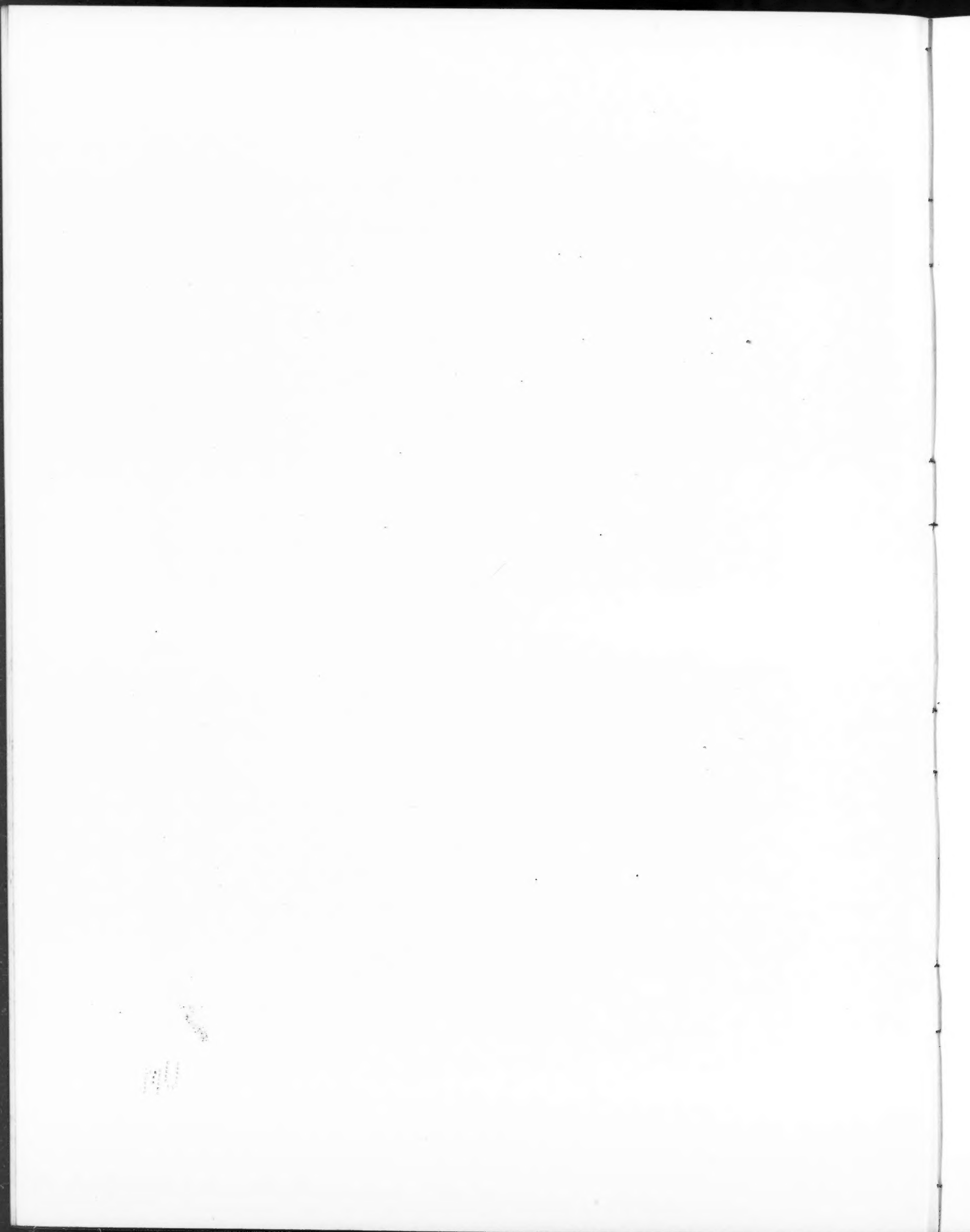




GARDEN



WOODED PARK AND LAWN  
THORNEWOOD, COUNTRY HOME OF CHESTER THORNE, TACOMA  
CUTTER & MALMGREN, ARCHITECTS, SPOKANE





MUSIC ROOM



LIBRARY

THORNEWOOD, COUNTRY HOME OF CHESTER THORNE, TACOMA  
CUTTER & MALMGREN, ARCHITECTS, SPOKANE

170





MUSIC ROOM



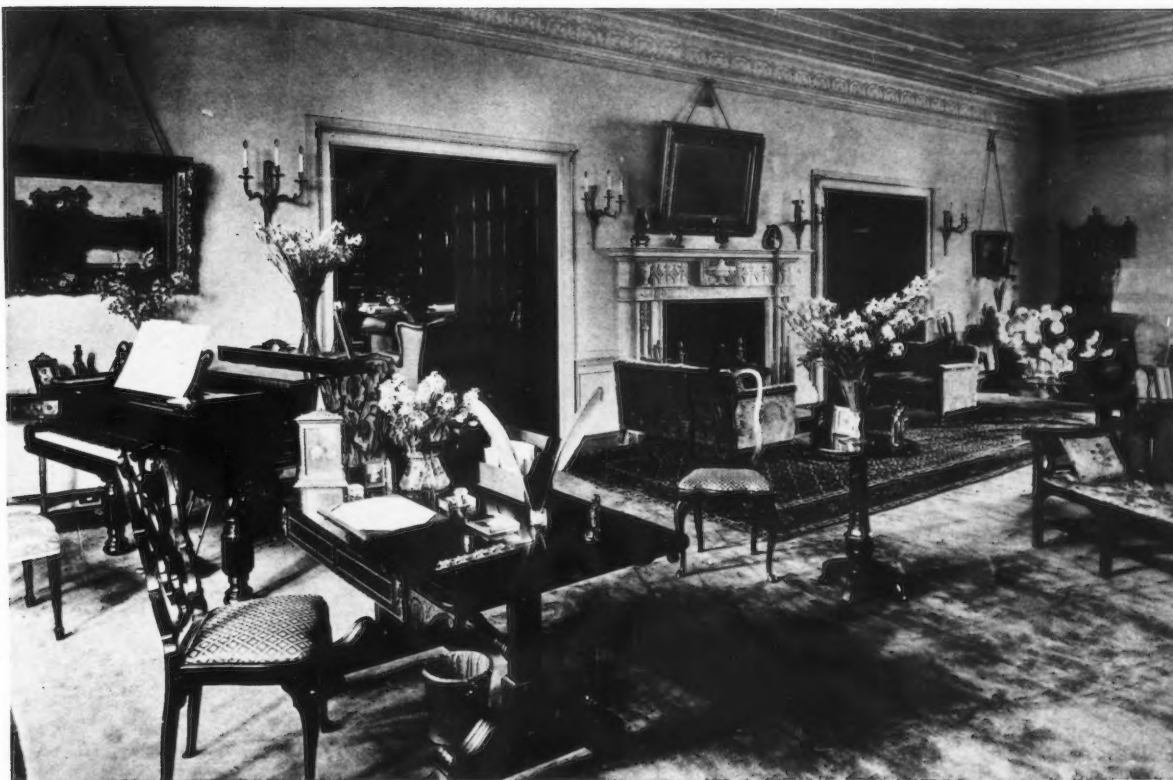
LIBRARY

THORNEWOOD, COUNTRY HOME OF CHESTER THORNE, TACOMA  
CUTTER & MALMGREN, ARCHITECTS, SPOKANE

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LIBRARY



MUSIC ROOM

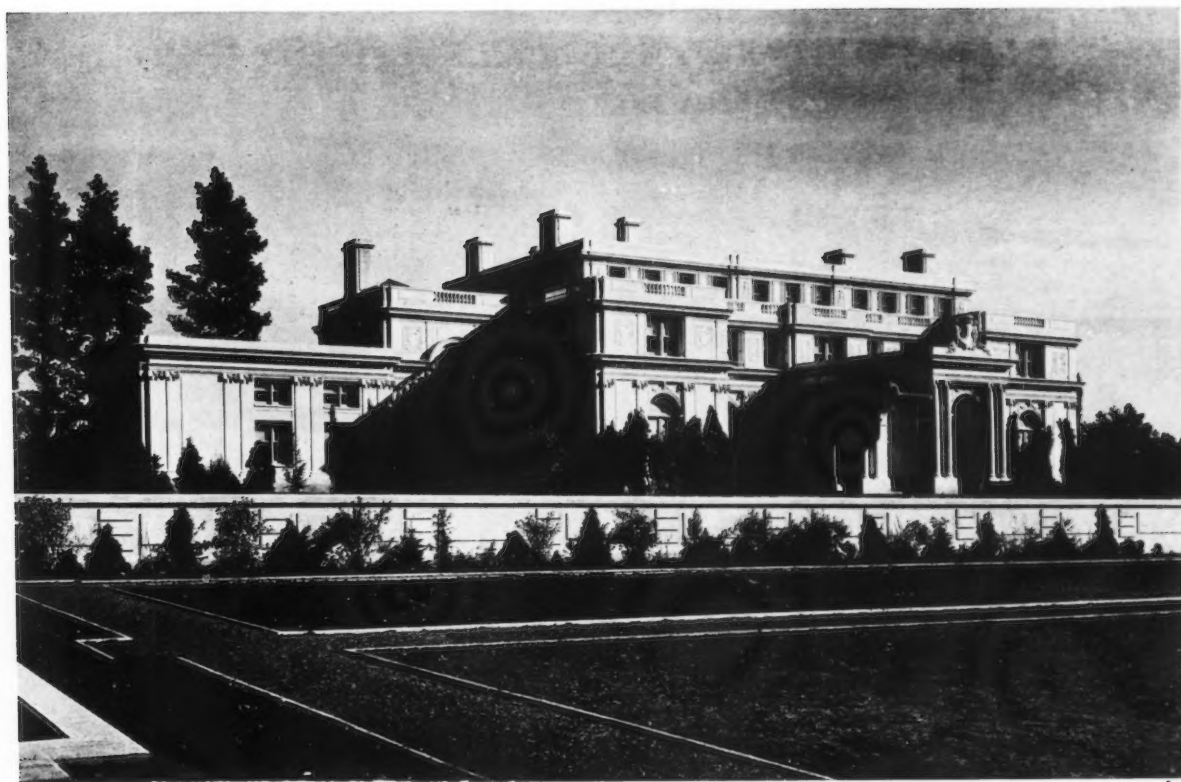
THORNEWOOD, COUNTRY HOME OF CHESTER THORNE, TACOMA  
CUTTER & MALMGREN, ARCHITECTS, SPOKANE

70





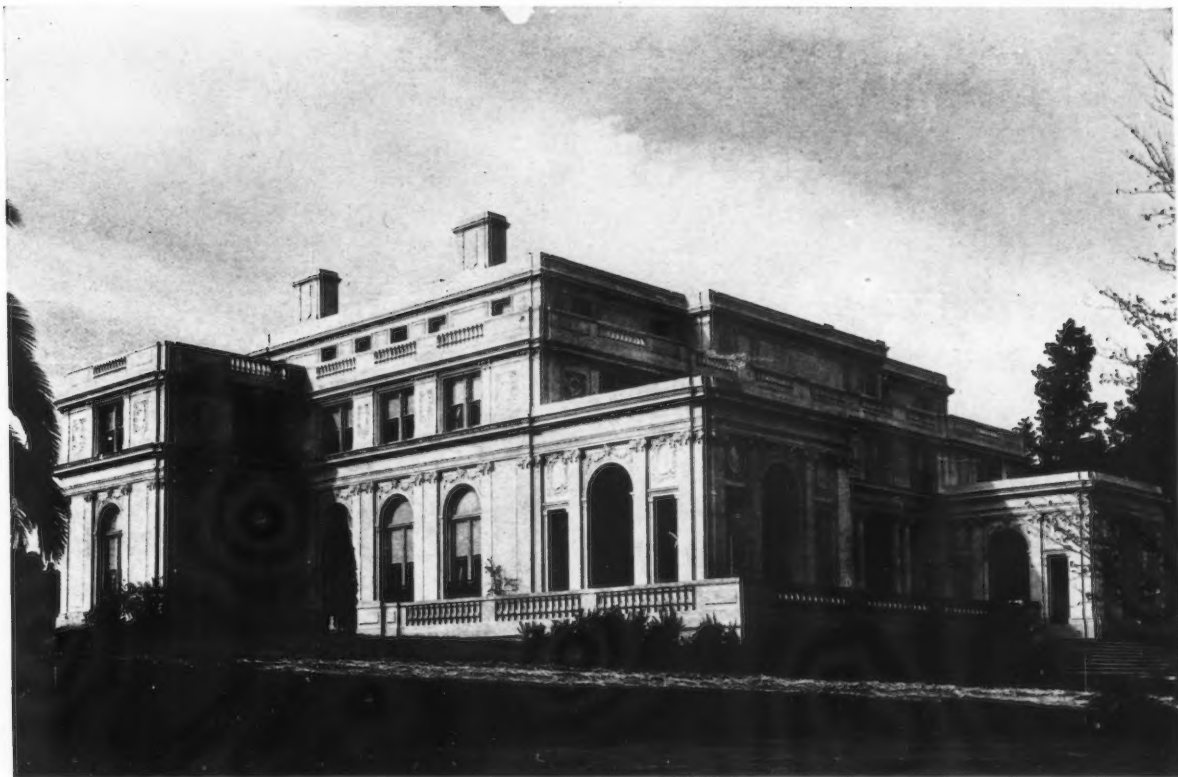
GENERAL VIEW



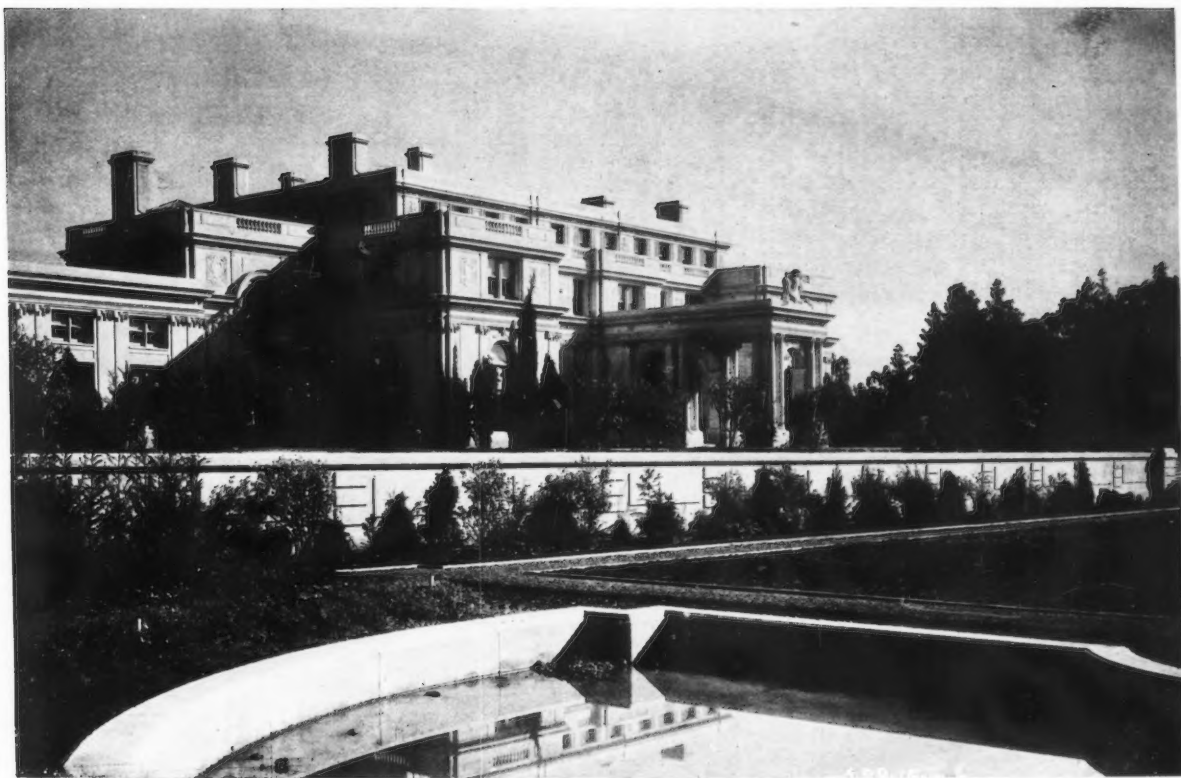
VIEW FROM GARDENS

HOUSE OF CHARLES TEMPLETON CROCKER, HILLSBOROUGH, CAL.  
WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

1000  
1000  
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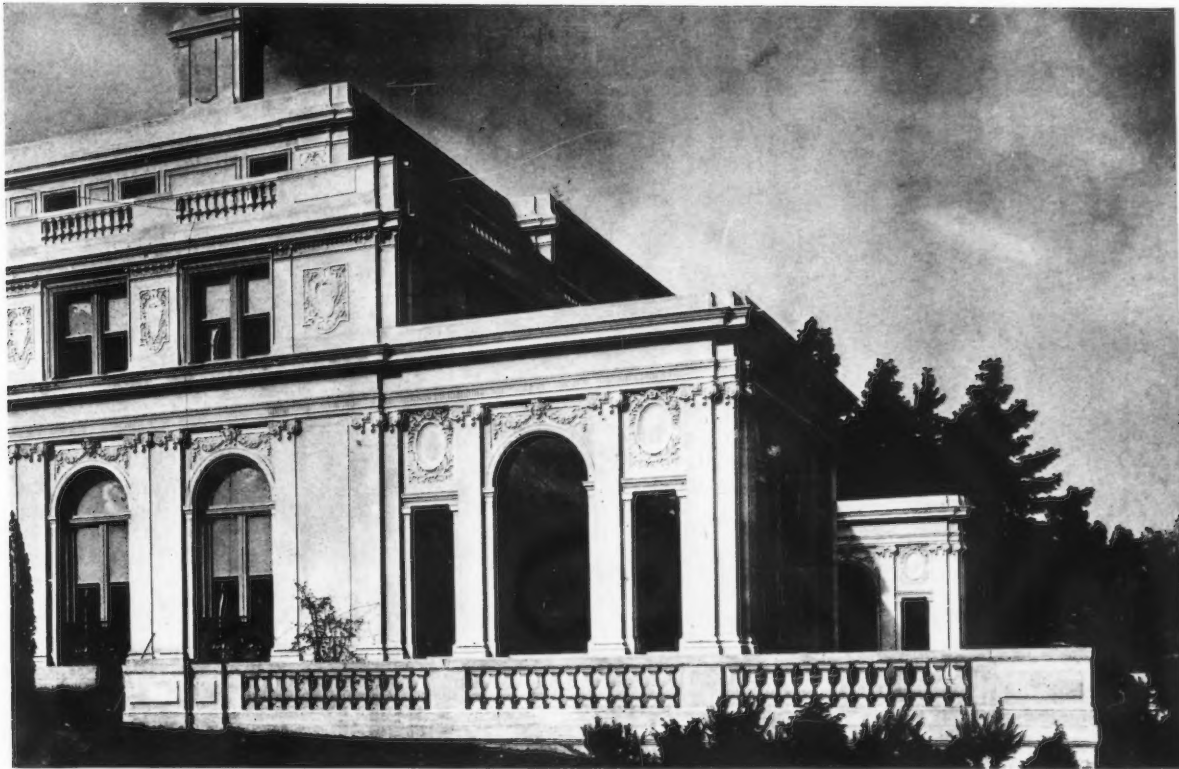
DETAIL



VIEW FROM SUNKEN GARDEN  
HOUSE OF CHARLES TEMPLETON CROCKER, HILLSBOROUGH, CAL.  
WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

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DETAIL



DETAIL

HOUSE OF CHARLES TEMPLETON CROCKER, HILLSBOROUGH, CAL.  
WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

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GARDEN WALK



PORTECOCHERE

HOUSE OF CHARLES TEMPLETON CROCKER, HILLSBOROUGH, CAL.  
WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

170



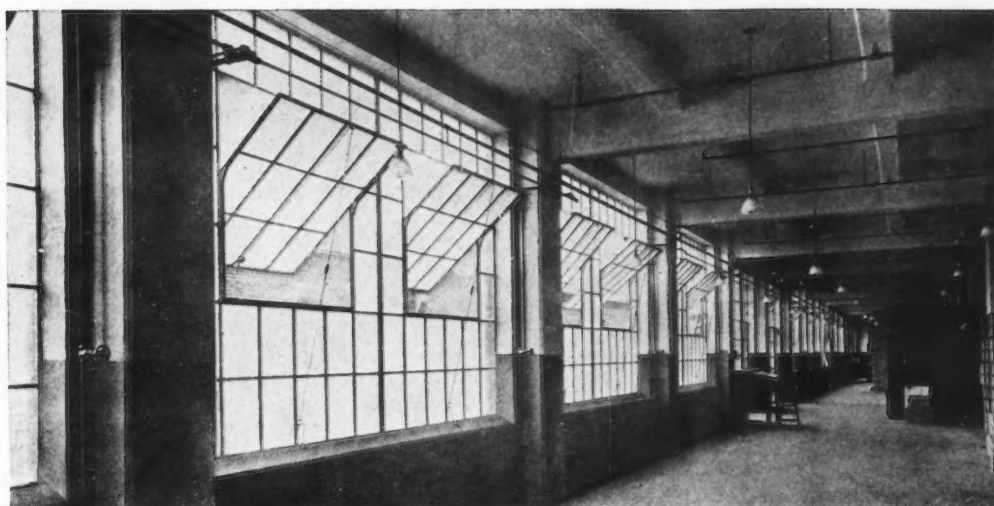
## Lupton Steel Sash.

WE reproduce herewith photographs showing application of Lupton Steel Sash on two modern factory buildings. This company is prepared to furnish drawings on request showing special roof formations, types of sash with required lighting and ventilating areas, and their locations, for best results in buildings of any size and for any purpose.

It is part of the Lupton service to solve the individual problems presented in each case. David Lupton's Sons Company offer a service in this respect, backed by experience of over forty years in roof lighting and metal windows. This company produced solid rolled steel sash, welded at the old-fashioned blacksmith forge, before Hollow Metal Underwriters Windows were used. Lupton service will solve lighting and ventilating problems without charge. This company requires full data on the use of the building, location of columns, length, width and height, and other dimensions or clearances, which should be received before definite plans are made.

The principle of the design of the Lupton products is large, solid sections, sash made of least possible number of pieces, without built-up or assembled sections that conceal corrosive surfaces; sash are of highest efficiency when made of solid sections, all welded into one piece by oxy-acetylene process. These points of construction for various types of buildings include:

For Foundries: Roof formation to aid quick removal of fumes and gases; distribution of light and ventilation; types of side wall and roof sash. Pond Truss has proven that foundries may be well ventilated by natural means under all



EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Ventilators are pivoted slightly above center, and are equipped with spring catches and chains, for which an extra charge is made. The fusible link in each chain melts at 150 degrees, and ventilators close by gravity.

weather conditions.

For Forge Shops: Roof formation; light and ventilation; suitable types of side wall and roof sash.

For Machine Shops: Effective distribution of light; properly controlled ventilation.

For Power Houses: Arrangement of roof levels so that heat ducts may be placed on roof over boilers; location and kind of roof sash to give direct light and ventilation to firing alleys. Power house type of side wall sash; operating devices.

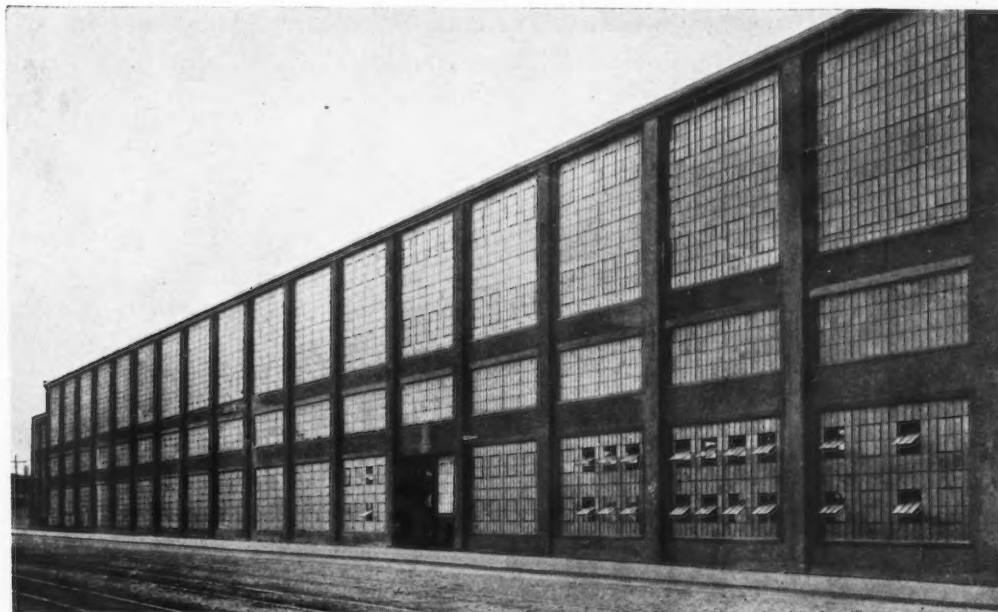
For Weave Sheds: Economical long span sawtooth roof construction; type of ventilating sash for sawtooths, which is weather-proof when open, with positive and quick control in long lines by mechanical devices.

For Multiple Story Buildings: Arrangement of sash panels between pilasters; height and position of sash to give light in center of floor spaces; amount and location of ventilating areas; most effective use of glass.

For Office Buildings: Counterweighted sash, sliding in rolled bronze double weathering; easily operated but closely fitted. Satisfied tenants, saving in fuel and low cost of efficiently weathered metal sash, more than offsets the additional cost over wood windows.

For Hospitals: Sash with ventilators opening in at top, permitting use of screens and shades, and giving ventilation without drafts. Sash made sanitary by welding all joints and fastening glass by continuous welded glazing frames.

David Lupton's Sons Company has just issued Products Service Catalogue Number Seven, showing typical installation of Lupton products. This catalogue is very complete with drawings, illustrations and including specifications for the products.



CRAMP SHIPBUILDING & ENGINE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Exterior view of machine shop. The main and gallery floors are well lighted by Lupton Steel Sash in side walls, and Pond Continuous Sash in monitor.

## Current Notes and Comment.

WE are pleased to announce the removal of Joost Bros., hardware, San Francisco, to their new location, 1053 Market Street, opposite Pragers.

Adhering to the one principle, integrity in business, and representing as they have for many years, the celebrated Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company "Russwin" hardware, they have gained an enviable reputation among the architects and builders throughout this entire section.

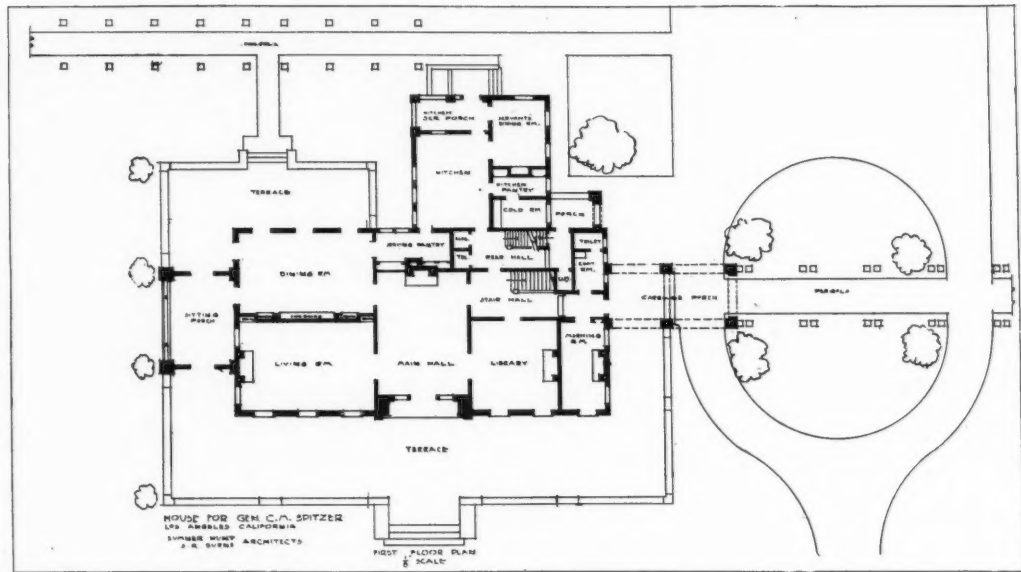
Joost Bros. have found it necessary, in order to take care of their growing business, to move into larger quarters, and we take this opportunity to extend to them our heartiest wishes for continued and greater success.

\* \* \*

H. F. Wardwell, formerly Home Office Manager, has been appointed General Sales Manager of The Detroit Steel Products Company, effective February 1st. He succeeds Mr. P. A. Smith, who recently resigned to enter another line of business.

Mr. Wardwell's previous training admirably fits him for the new duties he has assumed. He is a Cornell University Alumnus, having completed the architectural course in that institution. After graduation, he accepted a position with Albert Kahn, one of the best known architects in the country, and later joined the United States Gypsum Company.

He joined the Detroit Steel Products Company as an estimator, and speedily became head of that department. During the past few years he acted as special company representative on large building jobs, and has been instrumental in landing some of the biggest steel window contracts for his company.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, HOUSE OF C. M. SPITZER, LOS ANGELES

Illustrated in this issue.

During the past few months Mr. Wardwell has devoted his time largely to Home Office organization, but his experience in the field and his natural selling ability, give him every qualification for guiding the sales division of this Company's fast-increasing business.

\* \* \*

The Dan Murphy residence, Los Angeles, Hudson & Munsell, architects, and the house of C. M. Spitzer, Los Angeles, Hunt & Burns, architects, reproduced in this issue, were roofed with tile manufactured by the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company. This concern has supplied considerable tile roofing for many large homes in Southern California.

\* \* \*

Ambler Asbestos Building Materials are absolutely non-combustible, for the reason that they contain no combustible ingredients. The body or bulk is Portland cement concrete, consisting of hydrated silicates and aluminates of calcium, while the bonding material asbestos fibre, is a hydrated silicate of magnesia. None of these substances can take up more oxygen, and all of them are good heat and electrical insulators and can withstand quite high temperatures.

In the process of manufacture, the Portland cement and the separated asbestos fibres are thoroughly mixed together in a beating engine in the presence of an excess of water with the purpose of insuring that each individual asbestos fibre will be well coated with colloidal cement and that plenty of water will be provided for the hydration of the latter.

Subsequently the glue-like mass is taken up in thin sheets in a modified paper board machine, the sheets being superimposed until the desired thickness is obtained. This method of fabrication insures uniform distribution of the asbestos fibre throughout the mass, and also that the fibres will lie in planes parallel to that of the sheet, so that their tensile strength can be used to the greatest advantage in reinforcing the cement.

The material is then subjected to very high pressure in order to more thoroughly impress the asbestos fibres into the cement matrix, and also to drive out excess water and prevent voids and fissures. After the setting of the cement and proper aging, the material thereupon becomes exceedingly dense, tough and resilient, and its strength improves with age.



FLOOR PLAN, TUDOR ARMS APARTMENTS, PORTLAND

Showing placement of the Universal Wall Bed

H. E. Simpton & Co., San Francisco Agents



# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH, 1916

NO. 3

## EDITORIAL.

**R**EPRINTED in this issue is a letter from Secretary Burt L. Fenner, of the American Institute of Architects, calling attention of Western architects to the grave danger of a new government power building and its site, which will impair the beauty of the city of Washington. Similar communications have been mailed to other Chapters, and concerted action is being aroused against the erection of the plant on the proposed site.

Although very apt to be misunderstood, and judged from Mr. Fenner's letter, very greatly hampered by certain Washington Congressmen, members of the Institute are to be commended for their strong stand on this important question. As the work of architects is as little understood by the general public as any other profession, mayhap they are more liable to criticism, but the men directing this protest are too well known to the world at large, for any doubt to be raised about their activities being directed in any channel other than benefit to the higher elevation of art.

The vast improvements in government and other public architecture during the past quarter of a century have been due, in no small sense, to the efforts of the Institute. The work of its members has been influential in movements for civic improvement, city planning and other topics outside of the mere designing of a building, and all of which have bearing upon the elevation of art.

Secretary Fenner reports that Mr. Fitzgerald, the Chairman of the House Conference Committee, and two of his colleagues, to whom a vigorous protest was directed, were deeply resentful over the campaign which the Institute was conducting.

Why these men should be resentful is beyond our ken, especially so, when the standing of the individuals responsible for the protest is taken into consideration.

It is not necessary to state that the Institute has within its active membership all the architects of this country of high professional character. Former President Roosevelt was not adverse to receiving suggestions of this body, as during his tenure of office, the Institute was instrumental in having him appoint a Bureau of Fine Arts, which, composed of architects, painters, sculptors and landscape architects, should have charge of all government art projects.

It is the hope of Secretary Fenner and his colleagues that all Chapters and members will endeavor to spread broadcast such information as will enable public bodies to know of the proposal to erect in Washington a power plant with high stacks, on a site in direct view from the Capitol and other important points in Washington, and in full view of passengers on many trains approaching the city.

Opponents of the proposition declare that such a plant, with four huge smokestacks, would seriously interfere with the future development of the Mall system, the water-front improvements, the new Potomac park, and the whole scheme of the beautifying of the nation's capital. In Washington it is believed that through an oversight the plans were not submitted to the Art Commission until some time after the award of the contract. The Commission, after a thorough study, submitted an adverse report, but inasmuch as its veto is not mandatory, the department

intends, with the authority of Congress, to proceed with the erection of the building.

President William B. Faville, of the San Francisco Chapter, has already sent telegrams to Washington, and similar protests from other parts of this country, it is trusted, will bear fruit.

The San Francisco Chapter of the A. I. A., has sent telegrams to Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; Senators James D. Phelan and John D. Works of California, Congressmen William Kent and Julius Kahn of California and Senator John J. Fitzgerald of New York.

No person of any comprehension, and least of all, a Congressman, should question the principle the architects are striving to maintain. The work of beautifying the city of Washington is an inheritance entitled to the respect of officials, not only of our day, but of future generations. The plan for beautification, as adopted by the Art Commission, is now under way, and the erection of a power plant on the proposed site will be a blot on the landscape.

The best thought has been directed for this great art work, and if it is to obtain merit in its placement, the deliberate artistic expression of the generation erecting it should be held too sacred a character for disabuse by government officials who seek to impugn the motives of public-spirited men striving for a principle so keenly felt and desired by a majority of our citizens. If Congressional committees and Treasury Department officials insist upon haphazard placements as against the advice of the Art Commission, it will not only be a blot on the landscape but a blot on this generation.

The great cities and capitols of the world have spent millions in acquiring and improving their water-fronts for the combined uses of business and pleasure. The water-front of Washington already belongs to the Government, and may be improved at small expense compared with what such improvements have cost other cities.

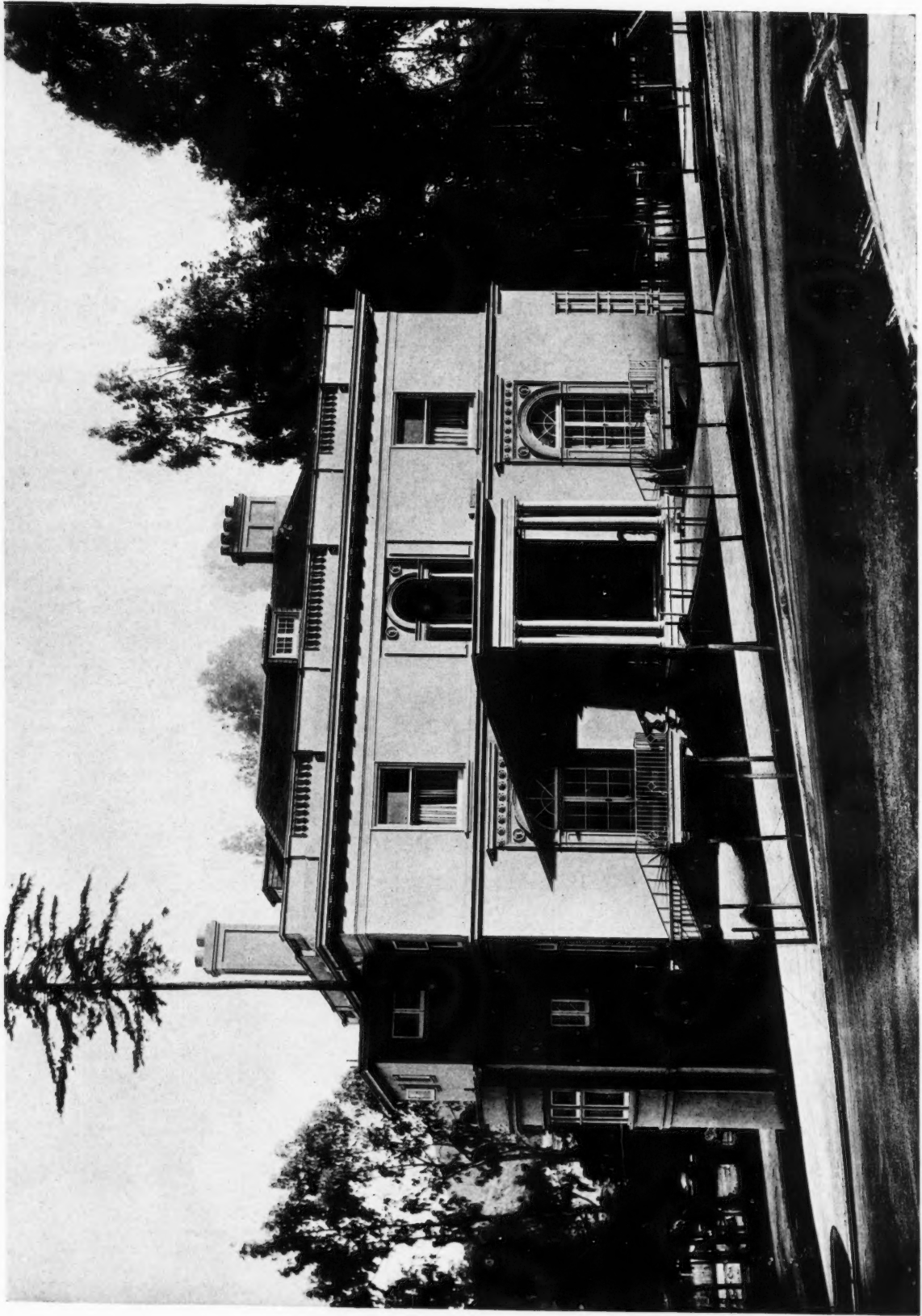
An enlargement of the present Capitol power plant would serve every purpose now sought, and would also accommodate, in addition to the buildings it is proposed to heat from the above-mentioned new Power House, the Navy Yard, War College, Government Printing Office, Pension Bureau, Patent Office and the Land Office. The line points to the site of the present Capitol Power House.

The Nation that caused this park and riverside to be hallowed and consecrated with monuments which are destined to be an inspiration to millions of American citizens will never forgive any desecration.

The question is a grave one, as indicated by Secretary Fenner's writing. Chapter officials have indicated the way to prevent the step being taken, and the members of the profession, by continual suggestion through the local press and to the city officials and public-spirited citizens, will be taking part in a work eminently commensurate with their efforts.

It is hoped through the united efforts of the Chapters of the A. I. A. scattered throughout America that enough pressure can be brought upon the officials at Washington so that the plan for the National Capitol shall be executed in its full beauty and not marred by avoidable blemishes.

THE ARCHITECT



RESIDENCE OF F. C. VAN SCHAIK, FOREST HILL, SAN FRANCISCO



# Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

"The Architect" is the official organ of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

## Minutes of San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.

January 20th, 1916: The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Tait-Zinkand Cafe, 168 O'Farrell Street, on Thursday evening, January 20th, 1916.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 by Mr. Edgar A. Mathews, in the absence of the President, Mr. W. B. Faville. Eighteen members were present.

*Minutes:* The minutes of the meeting held on November 18th, 1915, were read and approved.

*Board of Directors:* Nothing to report.

*Committee on Competitions:* Mr. W. B. Faville, for this committee, had nothing to report.

*Housing Committee:* Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., for this committee, had nothing to report.

*Committee on Legislation:* Mr. Edgar A. Mathews, for this committee, had nothing to report.

*Committee on Relations with Contractors' Affairs:* A letter was read from Mr. G. Alexander Wright, asking what action should be taken with reference to the adoption of the Uniform Contract and inquiry as to its conformity to the laws of California.

*Committee on Relations with Home Industry League:* Mr. Krafft stated that a meeting would shortly be held to which the Architects would be invited.

*Committee on Relations with Chamber of Commerce:* Mr. J. Stewart Fairweather, for this committee, had nothing to report.

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*Committee to Follow Up Matter of Competition for State Building:* Mr. Mooser stated that a portion of the bonds had been sold and it is presumed that a competition would be shortly inaugurated.

The following report on the forty-ninth annual convention submitted by Mr. John Galen Howard, was read:

January 7, 1916.

San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.,  
233 Post Street, San Francisco.

GENTLEMEN:

I beg to report as delegate from the San Francisco Chapter to the convention of the American Institute of Architects held in Washington, December 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 1915. As Mr. Faville, Mr. Schnaittacher and Mr. Mooser were unable to attend, I was the only representative of this Chapter, carrying the proxies of all my colleagues. Upon examination, the officers of the Institute decided that I was empowered to vote only two proxies in addition to my own vote, in accordance with the rule of the Institute.

Opposition to the revision of the constitution as proposed by last year's Committee on Chapters having arisen in some of the Chapters, this matter was put over for another year, and a new committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Frederick W. Perkins, of Chicago. The committee is made up of single representatives from each Chapter. I have accepted the President's appointment to represent San Francisco. As a preliminary to the work of the new committee, the convention voted "as the sense of the meeting" that no probationary class should exist within the Institute.

Although the Constitution and By-Laws were not revised in toto as proposed when the Institute officers visited San Francisco in October, certain detailed modifications were passed, some of which are more or less radical.

Elections to Institute membership are hereafter to be made by the Board of Directors of the Institute acting upon individual applications by Chapter members made directly to the Board without action by the Chapters themselves. During the coming year the initiation fee will be waived, and the Board of Directors will not require an examination of applicants of a given Chapter proposed by the unanimous endorsement of the Institute members of that Chapter, subject however, to the provision that announcement of application will be sent to all Institute members, and privileged communications requested.

The convention voted that it was "the sense of the meeting" that Chapters should take in no Chapter members during the coming year unless they sign an agreement to apply for Institute membership within three years, and that failing election as Institute members, they will withdraw from Chapter membership.

Women have been specifically recognized as eligible to Institute membership, a matter which in principle has been recognized for some years, in view of the fact that certain women have been elected as members.

The convention voted to recognize in principle the equalization of expense of delegates to the convention, the detail arrangements being left for the decision of the Board of Directors.

The following officers were elected:

President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City; Second Vice-President, Milton B. Medary, Jr., Philadelphia; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York City. Directors to serve for three years: Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis; Ben J. Lubsch, Kansas City; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia.

In this connection I would say that having been instructed by this Chapter to vote for the regular ticket headed by Mr. Kimball, of Omaha,

I cast my three votes in accordance therewith, although my personal preference would have been for Mr. Mauran. It may, perhaps, not be out of place for me to state also that I heard numerous informal expressions of regret that any Chapter should see fit to instruct its delegates, the idea being that the convention is a deliberative meeting, and that delegates should be free to vote in accordance with the dictates of their own best judgment. The membership of the Institute generally is, I judge, particularly sensitive about instruction of delegates by Chapters in which a majority of the members are not Institute members.

It will seem that most of the modifications of the Constitution and By-Laws were in the interest of a largely increased Institute membership during the coming year. The Institute desires to bring into its membership as large a number as possible of the present non-Institute Chapter members, so that if possible all Chapters may be controlled by a full majority of Institute members. It is especially contributive to this movement that during the coming year initiation fees have been waived, and examinations as well when applicants are unanimously endorsed by the Institute members of their Chapter.

The convention was well attended, the meetings being held in the new hemicycle of the Corcoran Art Museum, near the Octagon. In the gallery above the hemicycle an exhibition was arranged representing the eleven schools composing the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, to each of which the Institute had offered a medal for the student graduating last year with the best record for his entire course. Altogether, this place of meeting was found to be most satisfactory.

Much other valuable business was transacted by the convention, a consistent account of which will be found in the published minutes. I have mentioned only a few of the notable items, in which the members of this Chapter will probably take a special interest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN GALEN HOWARD.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

From G. Alexander Wright, referring to the Quantity System; from A. L. Walker, Secretary *pro tem* of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., relative to the expense incurred by the Southern California Chapter for the repeal of the law of 1872; from Building Material Exhibit, inviting architects to call; from Burt L. Fenner, Secretary of the A. I. A., relating to new conditions regarding Chapter and Institute Membership, and one relative to the bill authorizing the construction of the building for the Hall of Justice in Washington; from Clarence R. Ward, enclosing copy of an engrossed memorial to Mr. Karl Bitter; from the Industrial Accident Commission, in connection with safety provisions for Window Cleaners; from the California Club, relative to the resolution adopted by the Chapter in regard to their effort to acquire the "End of the Trail"; from D. Knickerbacker Boyd, enclosing a page from the Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Charles H. Cheney, having made the necessary application for Chapter membership, and having been balloted upon, and Mr. Chesley K. Bonestell, Jr., having made the necessary application for Associate membership, and having been balloted upon, Messrs. Bruce and Parker were appointed as tellers to count the ballots. Fifty-two ballots were received and counted, and Messrs. Cheney and Bonestell were declared unanimously elected to membership in the Chapter.

The Chair announced with deep regret the demise of Mr. Clinton Day, who passed away on January 11th, 1916. The Secretary was directed to express to the family of the deceased the deep respect for our late member, and the sympathy of the Chapter to his family in their bereavement.

The next order of business was the election of a Director to serve the Chapter for the balance of the fiscal year. Messrs. Barth and Hays, having been placed in nomination at the previous meeting, a ballot was taken, and as a result of the ballot, Mr. Barth was declared duly elected to fill the vacancy.

In the matter of Institute membership it was left in the hands of the Board of Directors to appoint a committee of Institute members to take up the matter of an increased membership for the Chapter.

The communication from the Industrial Accident Commission was referred to the Board of Directors.

The letter from the Building Materials Exhibit was referred to the Board of Directors.

The Secretary was directed to communicate with our representatives in Congress relative to a protest against the passage of House of Representative Bill No. 743.

In the matter of the communication from Mr. G. Alexander Wright, relative to the Quantity System, the Secretary was directed to send a copy of Mr. Wright's letter together with the minutes, to all Chapter members.

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

February 20th, 1916: The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Tait-Zinkand Cafe, 168 O'Farrell Street, on Thursday evening, February 17th, 1916.

THE ARCHITECT



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The following officers were elected:

President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City; Second Vice-President, Milton B. Medary, Jr., Philadelphia; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York City. Directors to serve for three years: Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis; Ben J. Lubsch, Kansas City; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia.

In this connection I would say that having been instructed by this Chapter to vote for the regular ticket headed by Mr. Kimball, of Omaha,

I cast my three votes in accordance therewith, although my personal preference would have been for Mr. Mauran. It may, perhaps, not be out of place for me to state also that I heard numerous informal expressions of regret that any Chapter should see fit to instruct its delegates, the idea being that the convention is a deliberative meeting, and that delegates should be free to vote in accordance with the dictates of their own best judgment. The membership of the Institute generally is, I judge, particularly sensitive about instruction of delegates by Chapters in which a majority of the members are not Institute members.

It will seem that most of the modifications of the Constitution and By-Laws were in the interest of a largely increased Institute membership during the coming year. The Institute desires to bring into its membership as large a number as possible of the present non-Institute Chapter members, so that if possible all Chapters may be controlled by a full majority of Institute members. It is especially contributive to this movement that during the coming year initiation fees have been waived, and examinations as well when applicants are unanimously endorsed by the Institute members of their Chapter.

The convention was well attended, the meetings being held in the new hemicycle of the Corcoran Art Museum, near the Octagon. In the gallery above the hemicycle an exhibition was arranged representing the eleven schools composing the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, to each of which the Institute had offered a medal for the student graduating last year with the best record for his entire course. Altogether, this place of meeting was found to be most satisfactory.

Much other valuable business was transacted by the convention, a consistent account of which will be found in the published minutes. I have mentioned only a few of the notable items, in which the members of this Chapter will probably take a special interest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN GALEN HOWARD.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

From G. Alexander Wright, referring to the Quantity System; from A. L. Walker, Secretary *pro tem* of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., relative to the expense incurred by the Southern California Chapter for the repeal of the law of 1872; from Building Material Exhibit, inviting architects to call; from Burt L. Fenner, Secretary of the A. I. A., relating to new conditions regarding Chapter and Institute Membership, and one relative to the bill authorizing the construction of the building for the Hall of Justice in Washington; from Clarence R. Ward, enclosing copy of an engrossed memorial to Mr. Karl Bitter; from the Industrial Accident Commission, in connection with safety provisions for Window Cleaners; from the California Club, relative to the resolution adopted by the Chapter in regard to their effort to acquire the "End of the Trail"; from D. Knickerbacker Boyd, enclosing a page from the Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Charles H. Cheney, having made the necessary application for Chapter membership, and having been balloted upon, and Mr. Chesley K. Bonestell, Jr., having made the necessary application for Associate membership, and having been balloted upon, Messrs. Bruce and Parker were appointed as tellers to count the ballots. Fifty-two ballots were received and counted, and Messrs. Cheney and Bonestell were declared unanimously elected to membership in the Chapter.

The Chair announced with deep regret the demise of Mr. Clinton Day, who passed away on January 11th, 1916. The Secretary was directed to express to the family of the deceased the deep respect for our late member, and the sympathy of the Chapter to his family in their bereavement.

The next order of business was the election of a Director to serve the Chapter for the balance of the fiscal year. Messrs. Barth and Hays, having been placed in nomination at the previous meeting, a ballot was taken, and as a result of the ballot, Mr. Barth was declared duly elected to fill the vacancy.

In the matter of Institute membership it was left in the hands of the Board of Directors to appoint a committee of Institute members to take up the matter of an increased membership for the Chapter.

The communication from the Industrial Accident Commission was referred to the Board of Directors.

The letter from the Building Materials Exhibit was referred to the Board of Directors.

The Secretary was directed to communicate with our representatives in Congress relative to a protest against the passage of House of Representative Bill No. 743.

In the matter of the communication from Mr. G. Alexander Wright, relative to the Quantity System, the Secretary was directed to send a copy of Mr. Wright's letter together with the minutes, to all Chapter members.

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

February 20th, 1916: The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Tait-Zinkand Cafe, 168 O'Farrell Street, on Thursday evening, February 17th, 1916.

## THE ARCHITECT

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by the President, Mr. W. B. Faville.

Seventeen members were present, and Mr. Green, of the Southern California Chapter, was present as a guest.

The minutes of the meeting held January 20th, 1916, were read and approved.

**Competition Committee:** Mr. Faville stated that Mr. Mooser would report later on the matter of the State Building at San Francisco, and that the committee had been asked for suggestions with regard to a competition for the Mt. Diablo High School District, and also in connection with a competition at San Luis Obispo.

**Housing Committee:** Nothing to report.

**Legislative Committee:** Nothing to report.

**Committee on Relations with Contractors' Affairs:** In the absence of Mr. Wright, there was nothing to report.

**Committee on Relations with Home Industry League:** In the absence of Mr. Krafft, there was nothing to report.

**Committee on Relations with Chamber of Commerce:** In the absence of Mr. Fairweather there was nothing to report.

**Committee on Relations with Civic League:** Nothing to report.

**Committee on New Institute Members:** Mr. Schnaittacher, for this committee, reported that seventeen applicants had been filed for membership in the Institute, and that twenty-five additional members had signified their intention of putting in application. It was probable that there would be nearly fifty new applications for Institute membership from this Chapter.

**Committee to Follow Up Matter of State Building:** Mr. Mooser reported that there is to be an open competition in the double form for the State Building in San Francisco, that the State Architect had been officially appointed as Advisor, and that the program was in course of preparation, and would be submitted to the Governor before being referred to the Competition Committee. It is expected that the program will be issued very shortly.

**Special Committee:** Mr. Schnaittacher reported that at the request of the Industrial and Accident Commission he had attended a meeting of the committee as representative of the Chapter to consider the matter of window cleaning. Among other matters discussed at the meeting were tentative rules suggested by the Commission requiring that all windows must be constructed so that they can be cleaned from the inside within a certain period, and that all present installations must be equipped with safety devices. Further meetings were to be held to determine on a set of rules affecting window construction.

### Minutes of Southern California Chapter, A. I. A.

The ninety-third meeting of the Chapter was held at the Bristol Cafe on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916.

The meeting was called to order at 7:45 p. m. by President S. Tilden Norton, the following members being present: J. J. Backus, A. B. Benton, Silas R. Burns, George Edwin Bergstrom, S. T. Clements, A. E. Curlett, F. P. Davis, P. A. Eisen, A. M. Edelman, W. E. Erkes, Lyman Farwell, R. C. Farrell, J. C. Hillman, Myron Hunt, S. P. Hunt, J. P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, H. H. Martin, S. B. Marston, O. W. Morgan, S. T. Norton, H. M. Patterson, A. F. Rosenheim, F. L. Stiff, G. F. Skilling, R. F. Train, J. T. Vawter, August Wackerbarth, A. R. Walker, H. F. Withey, J. E. Allison.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Sir Chas. F. Lummis and Dr. Hector Alliot; Mr. W. E. Prine, of the *Southwest Contractor*; Mr. Hary Iles and Wm. Dellamore, of the *Builder and Contractor*; and Mr. F. H. Wallis, a local architect.

Previous to the reading of the minutes, the order of business was set aside to permit Dr. Alliot, Curator of the Southwest Museum, to address the Chapter. Dr. Alliot's talk proved to be a very valuable educational entertainment to the members, and a hearty vote of thanks was rendered upon its conclusion.

The minutes of the ninety-second meeting of members were next read and approved.

For the Board of Directors the Secretary reported the holding of a meeting on February 8th, at which meeting the resignation of Mr. B. M. Morris was received and accepted.

The order of business was again set aside to permit Mr. Chas. F. Lummis, Secretary of the Southwest Society, to speak to the Chapter. Mr. Lummis chose for his subject, "Architecture." In a most intelligent, forceful and withal happy manner, he drove home many truths well worth the profession's attention. Upon conclusion of Mr. Lummis' talk, it was moved, seconded and duly carried, that Mr. Lummis be elected an honorary member in the Chapter.

Communications were next read as follows:

From Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary, A. I. A., calling the attention of the Chapter to the opportunity of securing lecture engagements of Mr. Frank B. Williams, whose talks are along the lines of City Planning. This communication was referred to the Committee on City Planning.

Communications were next read from Senators and Representatives in Congress replying to the protest from the Southern California Chapter in the matter of the erection of a building for the Department of Justice. Communications were ordered filed.

From the Southern California Electrical Contractors and Dealers, a letter reciting certain resolutions of condolence on the death of Fernand Parmentier, and expressing sympathy for the Chapter's loss. Upon motion made, duly seconded and carried, this communication was ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

From S. F. Chamber of Commerce regarding the Yosemite National Park and improvements therein; from E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary, A. I. A., enclosing a letter from Frank B. Williams, with regard to a course of lectures on city planning, and one regarding the Jurisdiction of the Chapter; from W. Garden Mitchell, regarding Institute By-Laws; from the Building Materials Exhibit, asking for the Chapter's approval of a sign, a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Building Materials Exhibit, Inc., and an extract from the S. F. *Chronicle* relative to their permanent display.

Mr. Walter O. Lewis, having made the necessary application for Chapter membership, and having been balloted upon, Messrs. Headman and Schroepfer were appointed as tellers to count the ballots. Fifty-two ballots were received and counted, and Mr. Lewis was declared unanimously elected to membership in the Chapter.

The matter of the communication from the Chamber of Commerce was referred to the Secretary for reply.

The letter from Mr. W. Garden Mitchell was referred to the Board of Directors, as was also the communication from the Building Materials Exhibit.

The communication relative to the territory of the Chapter was ordered received and placed on file.

Announcement was made by the Chair of the loss suffered by the Southern California Chapter thru the death of their former Secretary, Mr. Parmentier. The Secretary was directed to suitably express to the Southern California Chapter the sympathy of the San Francisco Chapter in the loss they have sustained.

Mr. Faville announced that telegrams had been sent to representatives in Congress and the Senate regarding the matter of House Bill No. 743, and also protesting against the erection of smoke stacks for a heating plant in the City of Washington, in such a position as to mar the appearance of the Mall and Washington Monument, and also called attention that the proceeds of the admissions to the Exposition on February 20th, would be used for the purpose of preserving the Marina and Column of Progress, and that as many members as possible attend.

Mr. Green was called upon, and responded with a few remarks.

The Chair announced that the March meeting would be devoted to City Planning, and that there would be representative speakers, together with officials familiar with the local situation, present.

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

At this time a resolution was passed that a committee be appointed by the President to frame the necessary resolutions from this Chapter. The President appointed Messrs. A. C. Martin, A. B. Benton, and August Wackerbarth.

A communication was also read from C. H. Whittaker, editor of the *Institute Journal*, requesting a copy of the Chapter's resolutions, etc., for publication in the *Journal's* March number. This communication was referred to the Secretary for reply.

For the Committee on City Planning, report was made that several meetings had been held, but with no active matters as yet to be presented to the Chapter.

For the A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Education, Mr. J. T. Vawter reported on the suggestions made by Mr. Hector Alliot on the matter of establishing a permanent exhibition in the Southwest Museum. After general discussion, by various members, it was moved by Mr. Withey, duly seconded and carried, that the committee be empowered to carry on the work.

For the Committee on Exhibition, Mr. A. F. Rosenheim reported success so far accomplished in the securing of drawings for the exhibit. It was reported that the formal opening will be held on February 15th, and that to all appearances the exhibit is going to be an undoubted success. Question having arisen as to the committee's authorization in handling the exhibition and in assuming that such exhibit was being held under the auspices of the Chapter, a resolution covering complete approval of the committee's actions was offered, duly seconded and carried.

The A. I. A. Subcommittee on Education further reported on a certain communication received from the "House Beautiful" setting forth a program of competition for small residential work, such competition to be handled under the auspices of the various Chapters in which such competition would be called, and outlining certain methods of compensation for successful prize winners. The suggestions in the report bore the approval of Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, former President of the Institute, and bore the approval in part of the local Educational Committee. Full and complete discussion was entered into regarding the whole matter, both for and against such an undertaking furthered by the American Institute of Architects. Motion was offered by Mr. A. C. Martin that further details of the plan be secured by the committee from the "House Beautiful" Publishing Company and a further statement from Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, and with the additional data the matter be presented at the next meeting of the Chapter. This motion received no second, whereupon it was moved by Mr. Myron Hunt that the matter be laid on the table. This motion was duly seconded and carried.

Under the head of unfinished business, report on the matter of Supervising Architect for the County was deferred until the next meeting. The balance of the meeting was given over to musical program.



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## THE ARCHITECT

### Minutes of Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

*Minutes of regular meeting of the Washington State Chapter, January 12, 1916, Seattle, Washington—Present:* Messrs. Loveless, Cote, Field, Josenhans, Thomas, Blair, Baeder, Parks, Stephen, Brust, Harvey, Schack, Gould, Alden, Ziegler, Storey, Sexsmith.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and with corrections approved.

Report of the Secretary; also the Treasurer's report; accountant's annual report also read by Treasurer.

Bill from American Civic Association was discussed. Mr. Alden moved and Mr. Storey seconded the motion that the Secretary write the Association telling them the state of the finances of the Chapter and assuring them of payment as soon as conditions permit. Carried.

A report from the committee appointed to investigate the invitation from the allied engineering societies asking the Chapter to join was read. Mr. Schack stated that his committee had met with Mr. Hall and Mr. Slater, of the engineers, and they had outlined to the committee the scope of the proposed organization. Mr. Schack made no recommendations to the Chapter and some general discussion was had in regard to the advisability of the Chapter's entering such an organization. Mr. Alden stated he thought the architects had no place in this proposed society, but that they would be ready and willing to act at any time with the engineers to further any matters of mutual interest. It was also noted that the funds of the Chapter were very low, and as the expenses of joining and maintaining relations with this Society were quite indefinite, it was moved by Mr. Thomas and seconded by Mr. Gould that the matter be referred back to the committee to draft a reply along the lines suggested in the discussion. Motion was carried.

There was a report from the Committee on the Bellingham School. Mr. Willatzer, Chairman, being absent, Mr. Baeder presented a written report, which was read. Mr. Thomas not having been at the previous meeting when this matter came up, asked for some further information. Mr. Blair, who had made an examination of the school for the Seattle School Board, made some general explanations, which were more explicitly entered into by Mr. Stephens, from which it was gathered that the building was most undesirable, and, in fact, a menace to public safety. Some general discussion was entered into as to the method of procedure and a number of suggestions were made, resulting in a motion by Mr. Alden and seconded by Mr. Zeigler, that a letter be written the School Board setting forth the findings of the committee and asking that an investigation be made, this letter to be framed by the committee and signed officially by the President and Secretary of the Chapter.

A report was read by the Committee on Public Information regarding a circular of information which had been referred to the committee at a previous meeting. Mr. Gould found that the matter had been up before the American Institute of Architects, with the probability that they would issue a circular for the use of all Chapters, and as this would be more valuable than a local circular, it was decided to defer action until report was had from Mr. Willcox as to what action the A. I. A. was taking. In the event that no action was being taken by the A. I. A., the committee was empowered to draft a circular and present the same for discussion at the next meeting. Mr. Gould made the motion, seconded by Mr. Alden, that a wire be sent to Mr. Willcox to inquire what action the A. I. A. was taking in regard to the circular, and if it were found that no action was being contemplated, the committee was to proceed to draft a circular and present same at the following meeting.

Mr. Alden then stated that Mr. Willcox, before leaving for the East, had indicated that he was not clear on the proceedings of the A. I. A. convention as to the expenses of delegates to future conventions, and the President directed Mr. Alden to wire Mr. Willcox that this Chapter was vitally interested in the reapportionment of the expenses of delegates to conventions, as embodied in the resolutions before the convention in December.

The President called the attention of the Chapter to a letter from the Institute regarding a bill introduced into this Congress regarding the competitions held for three large public buildings in Washington, D. C., some three or four years ago. The results of the competitions are endangered by the bill presented, and all of the architects present were urged to write a letter to the Representative of this State at Washington, registering his disapproval of this measure.

Following the regular order of business, Mr. Alden gave a most interesting talk on the conditions under which the San Francisco Exposition was built, and included in his talk were a number of most interesting slides, made mostly from photographs taken by Mr. Alden.

Meeting adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

T. C. FIELD, Secretary pro tem.

*Officers of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.:* President, Arthur L. Loveless, Seattle; First Vice-President, Joseph S. Cote, Seattle; Second Vice-President, George Gove, Tacoma; Third Vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane; Secretary, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle; Treasurer, Ellsworth P. Storey, Seattle; Counsel, James H. Schack, Seattle. Committee on Public Information—Chairman, Carl F. Gould; members, Sherwood D. Ford, Charles H. Alden, Joseph S. Cote, Harlan Thomas.

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